

Holy Bible Part II

[The History, Faith, and Revelations of all Christian Churches of the World]

Book No. 61 THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES AND THE UNION OF ALL RELEGIONS.

His Holiness Pope Paul VI visiting the World Council of Churches, Head quarters at Geneva, Switzerland in 1969.



His Holiness Catholicose of the East Moran Mar Baselios Mar Thoma Mathews I Visits His Holiness Pope John Paul II at Vatican in 1983.

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Holy Bible Part II

[History, Faith and Revelations of all Christian Churches of all nations upto A. D. 2000.]

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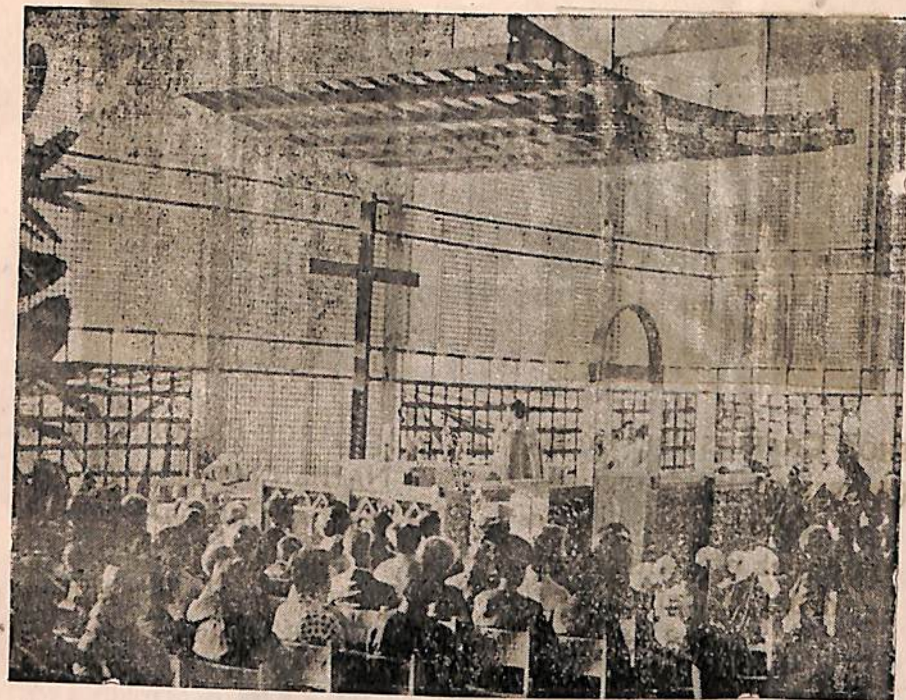
69 Zero Malankara Rite A. D. 1930

70 Malankara Jacobite Syrian Orthodox church
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Genesis 1: 26

One God
One Nation
One Law

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The chapel of the Ecumenical Centre at W. C. C. Head quarters at Geneva, Switzerland.



JOHN RALEIGH MOTT (Methodist)
(1865 – 1955)
First President of W. C. C.



JOSEPH HOULD WORTH OLDHAM
(Anglican)
(1874–1969)
Founder of International Missionary Council



Bishop Charles Henry Brent
(American Episcopalian)
(1862 – 1929)
Founder of Faith and order movement



Arch Bishop Nathan Soderblom
of Lutheran Church, Sweeden
(1866 – 1931)
(Founder of life and work movement)



Philip Potter
General Secretary of the W. C. C.; 150 route de Furney 1211 Geneva 20; Switzerland.

THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

And the union of all Relegions

1 Genesis 1:26 " and God said, Let us make man in our image after our likeness". John 4:24 2. The origin of the world council of churches starts, from there. 3. Man was created by word of God Logos. St. John Gospell:1 "In the beginning was the Word, and the word was with God and the word was God" 4 Church is the body of Christ. col.1:18 "and he is the head of the body, the church" 5 Therefore the history of the Church is the history of Christ himself John 17:7.6. Book of Revelation1:20 " The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches; and the seven candle sticks which thou sawest are the seven churches." 7 All these explains that there can be many churches and all of them together is the body of Christ God. John 17:11, 14. 8. Hence World council of churches or W. C C is the body of Jesus Christ our Lord and God. 9 The history faith, and revelation of all christian churches of the world is that of Jesus Christ our God Almighty. John 15:26

2 Revelation 21:1. The new Earth and the new Heaven 2 Revelation 21 : 10. The new Jerusalem, Revelation 21:23 Jesus the light and all other script-

ures are fulfilled in the Holy Bible Part II. John 15:15. 3 world Council of Churches Roman Catholic Church and all other relegions are to be merged into one nation, one God and one Law in one body that is named UST ARWES 4 Which Means we are that we are as God himself calls in Genesis 1 : 26 5. The church is the body of Jesus Christ, who is the son of God. One of the Holy Trinity and equal with Almighty and cannot be seperated from Him John14:16.6. Therefore the Universal church that is all christian churches put together is the body of God. John 14 20 God is Logos as St. John the Apostle describes in his Gospel 1:1. 7 Every true christian is a Christ reincarnated Gal 2: 20 or ressurected Col 2:12, Eph 2: 16 or antoher second coming of Jesus Christ. John 8:51. 8. The church history, faith and revelations thus becomes the history faith and revelation of Jesus Christ himself or God Almighty's, histoy, faiths and revelations. John8:12. 9. A single church is only a part of the body of Christ, therefore all the christian, churches put together makes God Complete 10. Hence Holy Bible part II which contains all most all christian churches of the world, including all oriental, Orthodox, Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches history, faith and Revelations is the perfect second coming of Jesus Christ John. 6:35 as predicted in the New Testament. 11. The evolution of world council of churches is the for-runner preparing the way for the Holy Bible part II. 12. John 4:24; 6:35; 8:12; 14:16; 15:15; 17:7 etc etc proves the same and they are all for-telling the coming of Holy Bible Part II. 13 The whole Bible old

and newtestaments predicits the same. 14. Even the evolution of Bible from the first book of Genesis to Revelation proves beyond doubt that Holy Bible part II is natural and also super natural 15 All our Holy Fathers fulfilled as they cou'd the previous scriptures thus Noah obeyed God and became a part of the Bible. 16 Abraham obeyed the scriptures known to him and got into the living book. 17 Moses done the same and on his turn got into the holy Bible 17 The same happened with others such as David, prophets Jesus,paul and all the Christian church leaders. 19 There fore all churches with their history faith and revelations are equal with the books of the old and New Testaments and must be added to our Holy Bible. 20 Hence this Holy Bible Part II is published intended to be read and used in all christian churches of all nations as they do now with our present Holy Bible. 21. Revered obeyed and meditated on it as the living book capable of becoming made flesh and do mighty jobs for the believers 22. It should be read in the church obeyed by the faithful and kept holy as God Almighty is Holy. Joshua 1:19:11 chronicle 20:15, II king 6:16, Pslam 118:12 Eph 6:12, Revelation 2:10–11

3 Church is universal and holy. 2 The word world council of churches is holy 3 Oikoumene, St Mathew 9:6, st Luke 1:33, Acts 2:36 Rom 16:5 is ecumenical or universal and is holy.

4 St. Paul was the Apostle to Gentiles 5 He travelled to Antioch, Asia Minor, Greece, Rome, Spain etc. 6 His epistles to different churches are the word of God–as equal to

Gospels and old testament books. 7. In the same manner all christian churches were built upon the blood and flesh of the martyres. 8. If we study their history we can see faithful christians shedding their blood and life to keep their individual faith and revelations from Jesus christ as God appeared to them.

9. The Great Roman persecutions scattered christians around the world. 10. This third exodus continued for. many centures. 11. Christians fled to far of places, to the four corners of the world to China, India, America, Africa, Europe, Russia and to hundreds of Islands around the world. 12 The hardships and persecutions slowly forced them to accept other faiths around them 13 Thus a good majority of christians went to china received Chinese relegions and cultures. 14 In India christians returned to Hinduism Persian christians accepted Islam and remained in that relegion till rennaisance and Industrial revolution gave new life and power to the christian churches to reconquer the lost lands for their Lord and God Jesus Christ.

15 Today the Logos, the Holy Bible part II, the full body of Jesus Christ, all Christian churches together shines and gives light to the world as sun, stars and moon give light. 16 This is the second coming of Jesus Christ because no single person with human nature cannot fulfil all scriptures unfulfilled in the Holy Bible within one's life 17 If we analyse the life of Jesus Christ we can learn the truth that even for him, the begotten son was not able to fulfill all unfulfilled scriptures which remain even now to be fulfilled

18 The unseen God reveals to us through the holy Bible Part I & II 19 Human beings are at their liberty to choose the goodness from the bad as a swan do with milk water. 20 With this Holy Bible Part II, faithful should take goodness only and to reject the evil. 21 As it is a living book capable of giving salvation after death and even capable of giving worldy comforts peace and prosperity during one's life time. 22. All are adviced to own this marvellous book, read, meditate and obey it always as one do with food water and air 23. Otherwise they will lead a meserable life and a piteable death and this curse will follow their offsprings descentants, childrens to many generations till they obey Him the second Coming of Jesus Christ called Ustarwes, that is Holy Bible part I and II

4 In A. D 231 Persian christian church seperated from western church. 2 In A. D. 451 Oriental christian churches and in A. D 1054 Greek Orthodox churches and in A. D. 1517 protestant churches seperated from Roman Catholic church. 3 This process of division and growth continued in every church in one form or another turning them into many hundred churches that we see today.

4 The first Ecumenical council of churches was held at Nicea in A. D. 325 to decide over the teachings of Arius and to decide the date of Easter Sunday. 5 In A D. 381 second ecumenical Council was called at constantinople to remedy the teachings of Appollinarius and to accept the godliness of the Holy Ghost. 6 The third ecumenical council was conducted at Ephesus in A. D. 431 to reject

the teachings of Nestorius and to accept st. Mary as the mother of God Jesus. 7 Oriental churches such as Coptic church, Jacobite church, Syrian Orthodox church, Abyssinian church, Armenian church and St. Thomas Syrian Orthodox churches at Edessa and Malankara accept only these three councils as Ecumenical.

8 The fourth ecumenical council occured at Chalcedon in A. D. 451 to reject the one nature theory of Utticus and to accept the two nature theory of Jesus Christ. 9 The fifth ecumenical council of churches met at Constantinople in A. D. 553 to discuss the writtings of the theodore of Mopshooshi, Theodottat of Cyrus and Eabas of Edessa known as three chapter controvercy. 10 The sixth council occured at Constantinople during A. D. 680 to decide whether Jesus Christ's nature is Godly alone or both manly and Godly. 11. The seventh ecumenical council of churches taken place at Nicea during A. D. 787 to decide Image worshipping. 12 Eastern Orthodox churches such as Greek orthodox church, The ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, The Russian Orthodox church, The Georgian Orthodox church, The Greek Orthodox, Patriarchate of Antioch, The Patriarchate of Greek Jerusalem church, The Cyprus church, The Bulgarian church, The Yugoslavian church, The Rumanian church, The Czecho-slovakian church, The Orthodox churches of Albania, Poland, and Finland etc. accept only the first seven Ecumenical councils.

5 Fourteen more ecumenical councils are also concidered widly as Ecumenical councils. 2 The eighth council met at Constantinople to decide Foscus controvercy in A. D. 869-70. 3 The ninth council Ist Latteran (Rome) in A. D. 1123 discussed investiture controvercy and Crusades 4- The Tenth council met at IInd Latteran (Rome) in A. D. 1139 to decide the new teachings of Arnold of Brushiah. 5. The eleventh council met at IIIrd Latteran, Rome in A. D. 1179 to decide the election of Pope. 6-The twelth council met at IVth Latteran, Rome in A. D. 1215 to decide over the crusades, Greek and Latin Rites 7- The thirteenth council met at Leons Ist in A. D. 1245 to decide over the Frederic IInd Emperor's disobedience to the church. 8-IInd Leons the fourteenth council met in A. D 1274 to decide the Crusades, the election of Pope, and the reunion with eastern Othodox churches. 9-The fifteenth council met at Vienna in A. D. 1311 to decide over knight templars, and the age limits of Priests. 10- The sixteenth council met at Constance in A. D. 1414 to decide over the limits of the authority of different Popes and the excommunications of John Wycliff and John Huss. 11-The seventeenth council Basel-Pherara-Florence council in 1438-45 to decide the reunion with eastern christian churches, Holy Trinity, after death and the supreme authority of the Pope. 12-the eighteenth council Vth Latteran met in A. D. 1512 to 17 to decide the changes in the church. 13- The ninteenth council, Trent council met in A.D. 1545-63 to decide the protestant churches controvercy and Idol worship 14-The twentieth council, Ist Vatican met in A D.

1869–70 to decide the Infallibility of Pope. 15 The twenty first council IInd Vatican council met in A. D. 1962–65 to decide the renovations in the church.

6 Mathew 28:19. "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the son and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and so I am with you always even unto the end of the world Amen." Gave courage and confidence to christians to dare Devil, to challenge any worldly powers to convert them to christianity 2–Thus a number of Missionary societies were founded and started working vigorously 3–Among them the important ones are Society for promoting christian knowledge in 1698; Society for propagation of the Gospel in 1701, Danish Mission in 1705, Baptist Missionary Society in 1792, London Missionary Society in 1795, church Missionary Society in 1799 Bible Society in 1804, American Board of commissioners for foreign mission in 1810 Weslien Mission of Society in 1813, American Baptist Missionary Union 1814; Basel Evangelical Missionary union in 1815; Danish Missionary Society in 1821; Paris Missionary Society in 1824; Berlin Missionary Society in 1824; church of Scotland Mission on Board 1825; Young Mens Christian Association in 1844; China Inland Mission in 1865; Young Women Christian Association in 1872; Church of England Sena Mission 1880 etc were very active, to convert non-Christians to christianity and to work among christians themselves to keep them refreshed in their faith.

4– In 1854 an international christian meeting was held at New York in which 155 persons took part. 5–In the same year another international meeting took place at London starting a world wide enthusiasm for universal organizations such as student Christian Movement, student volunters Movement in 1866, World Christian Endeavors union in 1895. 6– In 1900 at New York ecumenical Missionary council met with 168 missionary councils from 48 different countries 7–In 1907 world sunday school Associat on was founded–8 The third Ecumenical missionary council met at Edinburgh in 1910.

7 INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL (IMC) Edinburgh–1910

In 1908 at Oxford an international Missionary Committee met and selected Mr. John Raleigh Mott a layman from Methodist church of U. S. A. as president and Mr. Joseph Houldsworth Oldham a British Anglican layman as its secretary of its interim Committee. 2. Oldham is concidered as the soul of the International Missionary Council and he became the architect of many important ecumenical gatherings especially the second world conference on church and state held at Oxford in 1937. 3–In 1908 at Oxford meeting they discussed eight subjects. 4–They were (a) Missionary work in non–christian nations (b) church at mission fields (c) The part of education in christianising national life (d) The training of Missionaries in non christian countries. (e) The preparation of Missionaries. (f) The home base of Missions, and missionary work at their native places (g) The relation between

missionary Councils with Governments (h) co operation and union in the progress. 5-Under present day world development how churches can fulfil the word of Jesus. 6–To give gospel to every man of this world 7-This meetings helped missionary organisations to come together and to discuss their problems to find out suitable solutions and combine the'r resources more effectively to get results. 8. The main motto of this meeting was to establish an undevided Missionary Organization in non-christian nations. 9-Young churches namely christian churches from Asia, Africa and Latin America were not represented in that meeting 10-Oxford meeting constituted a continuation committee to follow up the decisions taken at its meetig. 11-The principal duties of the committee were as follows. 12 (a) To unite Missionary activities, to plan future works-to cooperate with all Concerned to evangelise the whole world. (b) To Collect all datas, summarise them and to inform the meeting properly. (c) To fix the date of the next meeting and to prepare for it in advance. (d) To do arrangements to keep contact with representa– tives of opposing factions and other world Missionary councils. (e) To render services to Missionary Boards to execute their decisions regarding practical co-operation and close discussions. (f) To help missionary boards and councils in their effort to form an international Missionary Council (g) To take actions to execute the decisions taken on the commission Reports and to select particular Committees etc. 13-They also started a quarterly International Review of Missions in 1912. 14–In 1920

at Crans, Switzerland another council met to confirm the International Missionary council. 15 In 1921 at LAKE MOHONK near NewYork another council met to declare officially the founding of I. M.C. 16-In this meeting many Missionary Councils as well as many national Christian Churches took part for the first time in history. 17-I.M.C decided to meet every two years.

JERUSALEM 1923

8–In 1926 at Rattuwick, Switzerland International Missionary Council met to decide to conduct the first I. M. C. meeting at Jerusalam. 2– Seven topics were selected to be discussed there (a) Christian life and mission in connection with non Christian theories (b) Relegious education (c) Relation between younger and older churches. (d) Christian mission in the light of racial conflicts. (e) Christianity and Industrial set up in Asia and Africa. (f) Christian Mission in connection with rural problems. (g) The future of I. M. C. Co-operation.

3 The meeting considered materialism as the common enemy of all relegions. 4-Science, inventions, trade etc. are not enemies in themselves but those materialist who Control them is the true enemies of Christianity.

5-By Christian education what is meant is shown below (a) To help the growth of individuality in man. (b) It should be student oriented (c) To participate in work and to share experience with others (d) It should be based on fellowship and related to the daily experience of the teachers and students. (e) The training given to youths in worship should be expressed in their relegious life (f) The

students should be taught to be lead into the truths revealed in Jesus Christ through the Holy Bible (g) Christion educatian should lead students to the knowledge of the relation with God and the dedication in oneself and the discipleship to Jesus (h) To give freedom to teachers to think and select suitable subjects as in other educational systems.

6-Twenty six National Organizations sent their representatives to Jerusalem council. 7 Indegeneous church was defined as that church (a) which protects its heritage in all time and in all lands, at the same time its interpretation of Jesus and expression in worship, service, tradition, Arts, architecture etc. should agree with the life of the followers. (b) Men and Women should use all their abilities for the service of the church and their whole life should be controlled by the spirit of Jesus. (c) The church should identity with the land, its people, culture, habits, problems etc where it lives and works (d) It should be aware of the times calling and to be able togive their own contributions to its societies needs with courage and mercy (e) Missionary should be able to enlighten it with fore sight and interest. 8- I M C formed a Department of social, economic, Research and counsel under ' Message to the world'. 9. I M C also put forward nine important points (a) Our mission in Jesus Christ (b) Revelation of God in Jesus Christ enlarges the depth of our consiousness of sin. (c) The only answer to the great needs of the world is Gospel (d) We believe Jesus came as a promise of Life to Man society and nation (e) When we are hopelessly

despires we find in Jesus, in his cross and in his ressurection endless reserve of power and hope (f) We believe in a world one with Jesus and we did not know any thing better than that and we are not satisfied with anything less than that (g) We believe that man is created for Christ and that none can live without Him (h) As our inspiration is Christ. The end of christian mission is to be one with Christ (i)Christ is our inspiration and end we cannot give less than that, we did not have power to give more than that.

10-I M C appealed to all non christians of the world saying all good things found in them is welcome. as they also is the work of Jesus Christ as God cann't be excluded from anything and all things are the work of Christ and His agents.

11-And they called on all to co-operate with them to oppose all materialists atheists and powers of the world -12- The council appealed to all scientists and artists to use their talents for the good of man and to build a sound economic society in the midst of Industrial and political chaos. 13-IM C instituted a committee on the christian approach to the Jews. 14-It also ascerted that christian world Mission is applicable to all four corners of the world not excluding any nation or relegion.

THAMPARAM-1938

9 Ad interim committee of I M C met at Salisbury in 1934 to decide the place of next I M C meeting. 2-First it was fixed at Massechusetts, which did not take place, then at Hangchow, China, it also did not materialise, then in 1937 another ad Interim

committee met at New-York and decided Thamparam, Madras as the meeting place.3 In this meeting 471 delegates from 69 countries took part. 4 This meeting gave importance to the subjeet "church and christian society". 5 The five important points discussed in the council were given below. A-Faith (a) The basic faith for the church life (b) The nature and responsibility of the church B- Witness (a) The incomplete gospel duty (b) The relation of christian witness to non christian relegions and cultures (c) The Special place of the church in evangelization (d) The questions related to evangelizations C The life and work of the church (a)Worship-The christian home and the christian training of youths and elders. (b) The christian service, training to priest and laymen (c) The part of the educational, medical social institutions, in the overall life of the church (d) The position, duty and training of Missionaries (e) The christian publications. D-The Circumstances of the church- (a) The economic basis of the church (b) The relation of the church to the social and economical state of the country (c) The relation of the church to International affairs, (d) The relationship between the Church and Government (e) Co-operation and union. E-The church is called to give life and to live amidst an unprincipled and overturned world. 6-The needs, ignorance, wrong faiths and fear have swallowed men to the state of an atheist. 7-The church is called to oppose war, conflicts, differences of people, poverty, racial discrimination exploitation and injustice. 8-Therefore the

greatest need of the world is the true and life giving gospel. 9-Other relegions under the influence of christianity and gospel are doing mighty jobs- 10-Non christian relegions still remain in their gentile faiths. 11- Therefore the church have to witness Jesus to those gentiles, to love them, to give one's life to earn them to christianity 12-The I M C recognised the great achievements of other relegions in social works, theology, truth, justice and love 13- But that is not enough 14-The complete salvation one can achieve is only through Jesus Christ. 15-All christians should know in depth the details of other relegions their cultures and traditions in its true sense. 16-This will benefit the Universal christian church. 17-The church should encourage christians and non-chri.tians to participate together in social and political organisations. 18-The churches should do new experiments to further the comptence of christianity with others-19- If I M C is not Competitive to out do other relegions in all respect it becomes meaningless in itself. 20-William Earnest Hocking in his report on laymens Foreign Mission inquiry argued for the displacement of old relegions with a new faith or all relegions should join together to form a new relegion or a new relegion should be made out of the salient features in all relegions 21 The council also adviced smaller churches to be economically self relient for their own survival.
22-In 1940 Germany conquered, Netherland, Denmark, Norway and France and the churches in those countries were not able to render help to their

missions abroad. These orphaned missions were helped by the I M C's New-York office.

WITBY 1947

10 In 1947 at witby, Toronto. Canada the third I M C meeting took place 2-The theme of the meeting was 'Christian witness in a revolutionary world'. 3- The council admitted that the young churches of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have to take the responsibilities to evangelise their countries instead of looking at western churches to do the job for them.

WILLINGEN 1952

11 In 1952 at willingen Germany I M C council met with 190 representatives from 50 countries. 2-The important points they discussed were (a) What church missionary works owe (b) Regional churches (c) The responsibility of the Missionary council under the present conditions (d) The call to serve God and their training (e) Re-thinking of the image of I M C. 3-Those who are selected in Christ, those who are made one with Christ, those who became a part of Christ, Those who became partners of the spirit of Christ, Those who became the successors of Christ's kingdom through their faith 4- We are taking vows to participate in church missionary works 5- There can be no partnership with Christ other than a partnership in his missionary works 6- The church wherever it refuses to identily with the people of its field, losses opportunities to witness gospel and to evangelise Jesus and to Convert gentiles to salvation

7- There should be meetings between I M C churches and other churches

which are not members of I M C.

8- The future of christianity is based on their remaining as a church- 9- The churches should have creative approaches to their cultures. 10- The permanent growth of the church is depended on the trained priests. 11- The regional churches should have sufficient knowledge of their membership in ecumenical church - 12- A church cannot exists without proper missionary works. 13 - The Call of the mission is a Call to the church. 14- The members of the church should remember that where ever the man is he is to be a christian witness to serve God- 15- The missionary works should reach to the end of the world 16 - This is the main responsibility of the whole church- 17- The whole church should witness together to live as one, 18-Foreign missions means its mission outside the boundary of the mother country.

19-when doors are closed to churches, God will open new doors to it.

20- The church can do its missionary work through councils as well as its members working in specialised fields such as Industry, Education, politics, Agriculture and social fields etc. 21- The foreign missionary should identify himself with his surrounding people their life, problems, taste peculiarities etc. 22 Only then they should start their missionary work. 23- The church should raise their voice against communism and athiesm

24- They should raise their prophetic voice against unequality in social, political, economical and racial fields. 25. The Willingen council opened our eyes to the naked fact that there cannot be mis-

sion without union. 26- That is why they agreed to the motto "Mission is Unity." 27- The begining of the mission is with trinity. 28- The church approaches the world only that much it went close to the trinity. 29. The Willingen council was Trinitarian Theocentric.

GHANA 1958

12 In 1958 at Legon, Ghana, this I M C council met. 2. It proffessed that all including men and women, whether they are engaged in public or private administration, diplomacy, Bussiness, Industry, at home, in class rooms, hospitals or in farms should lead a cent percent christian life. 3- Then only we can say they are doing real christian mission works. 4. To improve the study of the Bible theology in Asia, Africa and Latin America a "Theological Education Fund" was started with a capital of 4 million Dollars donated from J.D. Rockefeller and 8 other missionary councils of America and donations from Australia, Canada and Scotland etc. 5. Its aims were to exchange workers engaged in church organisations. 6. To better the misssionary works of laymen. 7. To organise institutions to study non-christians and christian Publications. 9. Another important subject discussed by the meeting was the union between I M C and W C C 10. Mission and church cannot be seperated. 11. A working committee was selected to work out details of the union with W C C. 12 Bishop of Melita of Ecumenical patriarchate and Metropolitan of Carthage etc. opposed this union move 13. The Secretary of the I M C

retired in 1958 and a Bishop from South Indian C. S. I. became the New Secretary.

FAITH AND ORDER MOVEMENT

13 Bishop Charles Henry Brent of American Protestant Episcopal church, During his participation at Edinburgh conference in 1910 enlightened from that meeting started Faith and Order as a different world christian Organisation. 2. In 1910 at Cincinatti, Ohio, U. S. A protestant Episcopal church's general convention approved this idea of Brent and instituted a united commission with 7 Bishops, 7 priests and 7 laymen as its members 3- Eighteen Other christian churches of U. S. A. also constituted commissions of faith and Order. 4- Churches of Great Britain and Ireland also followed the same 5-Morgan the Industrialist of U. S. A donated $100,000 to print and publish pamphlets and letters concerning faith and order. 6- In 1913 at New York 15 such commissions met together to decide that (a) Different church representatives should meet together to know where their faith and life, are different and where they are same (b) To Keep organic unity in prayer and thoughts of all christian churches (c) The various meetings of this world organisation on faith and order should be presided by outstanding leaders with different views.

7- In 1916 at Garden City in Ireland 63 representatives from 15 country met together to decide over 5 subjects to be discussed at F and O world meeting. (a) church, its character and responsibility (b) The fundamental basis of church's faith- (c) Grace

and sacraments (d) Priesthood its nature and duty. (e) Practical questions Concerning evangelical and administrative duties of the churches.

8-A five member delegations representing Protestant Episcopal church visited Constantinople, Rumania, Belgrade, Sophia, Serbia, Alexandria, Cairo, Paris, Jerusalem, Demascus, Burgan, Oslo, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Rome etc 9-The idea of Faith and Order World Council was widely acclaimed by all. 10- But this delegates were not able to get into Russia or Germany. 11- German churches oppossed F&O as Anglo Saxon dominated organisation. 12- Roman Catholic Church stayed out of it though they liked the idea. 13- By 1920 about 69 commissions on Faith and Order were constituted by various churches around the world.

14-In 1920 at Geneva 70 church representatives from 40 Countries took part in a F and O Council meeting. 15-They discussed church and the reunited church's charactor.

16-The Ecumenical Patriachate pleaded for a federation of churches like the League of Nations. 17-A 51 member Continuation committee was selected from various churches of different countries. 18-An inter-church Committee was selected to manage its major responsibilities. 19-In 1923 a Continuation Committee met at Stockholm to decide the world meeting on F&O to meet on 927. 20-This Committee selected 7 subjects to be discussed on that meeting. (a) The call for Union (b) The message of the church to the world (c) The nature of the church (d) The Common

declaration of faith of the church (e) Church priesthood. (f) Sacrements (g) The Union of the christian churches and the part of each church in that.

21-In 1927 at Losan, Switzerland the first world F&O council met. 22. 108 churches send 385 men and 9 women as representatives. 23-Bishop Brent presided over the meeting quoted John 17:20-23 to prove that the kingdom of God can be established among man only through union. 24-The council also passed (a) Gospel is the glad news of salvation (b) Jesus Christ himself is Gospel (c) Gospel is the present of God to this new world which was old with its sin and death. (d) Gospel is the prophetic call to sinful man to turn to God (e) Gospel gives peace and happiness to heart and it glows with sacrifice service, love et for others. (f) Gospel is the heart of social progress in humanity, (g) Gospel is the only way to salvation.

25-The living church of God is organised according to the will of God. 26-Church is the body of Christ and the temple of God as it is a group of faithfuls. 27-The church is the selected instrument of God and the medium through which man is made one with God-28-As the Christ is one, the church is also one 29-Holy Ghost which leads to truth is one, in the same way the Holy and Universal Apostolic church also is one 30-The ownership and the approval of the world of God, the declaration of the faith in God. 3 -Christ's permission to preach gospel, to do sacraments etc are the signs of the church.

32-Priesthood is a blessing from Jesus to the church. 33-It is through Christ and Holy Ghost

that Priesthood is made permanent. 34-The duties of the priesthood is to give faithfuls the blessings of Christ through the preachings of gospel and performing sacraments. 35-The priesthood is given the full authority to administer and discipline the Church. 36- It is through prayer and ordination that the responsibilities of priesthood is execu'ed to perfection. 37-In the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost we believe in the pardon of the sins. 38-When baptism is done in water, the faithfuls enter into the one body and one Holy Ghost. 39-We believe that our Lord and God is present in the bread and wine of Eucharists 40-The last supper of our Lord is the most holy sacrament 41-Through this we remember the death and resurrection of our Jesus. 42-This is the sacrifice of praise and song. 43--It is an act of Holy self dedication.

44 Lausanne Council is concidered the divisions of churches as a sin and wrong. 45-This was the first time Eastern Orthodox churches and Western churches except Roman-Catholics came together in a world Council since A. D 1054. 46-In 1930 Faith and Order office was shifted to Geneva from NewYork, then to Winchester and then to Oxford. 47 During this period many churches merged together in Organic Unity. 48-United churches of Canada in 1925, Church of Christ in China in 1927, United Free churches of Scotland with scotish Presbyterian church in 92 Evangelical church and Reformed church of U. S A in 1234

EDINBURGH 1937

14 In 1937 at Edinburgh, Briton, the second world meeting of Faith and order, met with 443 members from 123 churches of 43 countries. 2 In the Holy Ghost works the saving act of the life, death and resurrection of Jesus. 3 The Grace of God is revealed through the blessings of the scripture and sacraments. 4-Union of the churches and our creations life and death etc is the act of Holy Trinity. 5-It is the work of Grace that the sin of man is purified and justified. 6-What is meant by the supreme authority f God is that desire and reason thr ugh which Jesus Christ reveals himself fully to man and to the world. 7-Church is the body of Christ, union of faithfuls and the Communion of saints. 8-Gospel and sacraments are God given graces to Jesus for the salvation of human races.

9-The word of God is permanent and powerful, it cannot be seperated from the work of God. 10-Jesus Christ the second person in Trinity through him the supreme authority of revelation and its uniqueness is agreed by all. 11-The Holy Ghost inspired the church and helped in the formulation of the Holy Bible 12-The church is organised in Christ's word made flesh and enlightened in Holy Ghost. 13-Jesus is the supreme authority in deciding all matters concerned with sacraments, baptism and eucharist. 14-Their evolution is the words and works of Jesus during his life time.

15-Word of God made flesh is the head of the church, King of Kings and Lord of Lord and is our Jesus Christ 16-We are one in this faith. 17-We are called to preach gos-

pel to all Corners and parts of the world.

18-The important decisions taken at this council are shown below. (a) There was no language difficulty (b) Divisions in any kind is oppossed. It is a sin to remain seperated. (c) The differences between the churches were analysed well by the experts (d) The desire for the union of all churches lead all to repentence. (e) The council succeeded in bringing together priests, other experts and laymen under one roof and around one table (f) The theological points in favour of union and divisions were discussed. (g) Roman Catholic church refused to participate but they favoured such a meeting. (h) The resolution to merge Faith and Order and Life and work organizations to form a world Council of Churches was passed with 112 votes in favour of it and 19 votes against it. (i) The 35 member life and work committee report was sent to member committee to study and analyse its pros and Cons. (j) Every year from January 18 to 25 were allotted to a week of Ecumeincal prayers.

19 – The Couference succeeded in convincing the participants that the division of the churches in the past and present were mainly due to sacramental, political, Social, Cultural, economical, racial, personal reasons than theological.

Life and Work Organisation

15 In 1914 the world alliance of the church for promoting international Friendship was founded at London. 2-In 1914 its second meeting held at Berne, Switzerland changed its name into the World

Alliance for promoting International Friendship through the Churches.

3-In 1914 Archbishop Nathan Soderblom of the Lutheran Church of Sweedan has written an article 'For Peace and Christian Fellowship' with the sole aim of creating a world body of christian churches, and send that article to many church leaders. 4-The Church of Christ of U. S. A. Metropolitans of Sweedan, Norway, Denmark, Church authorities of Holland, Switzerland etc. signed that article agreeing with its idea.

5-In 1917 the International meeting held at England asked Archbishop Nathan Soderblom to arrange its next meeting. 6-Representatives from the churches of Holland Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweedan attended that meeting.

7-In 1919 at Audvasanar near Haque another meeting of Life and work took place. 8-In which representatives of protestant churches from U.S.A. Britain, Belgium France, Germany, Sweedon, Finland, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland participated.

9-Bolshevism, War sins, mission beyond nationality etc were the subjects discussed. 10-Another interim meeting took place at Geneva Switzerland. 11-International Committee on Faith and order was Conducted at Hasingborg in 1922. 12-It abolished the temporary Committee and seleted new officials for it. 13. The patriarchs of Constantinople, Archbishop of Cantenbury, Archbishop of Lutheren Church of Sweedan, Vice President of World Friends Association were the four presidents Selected.

14. They also Selected one Organizing Secretary

and three members to help him. 15 – Stockholm was selected as the next meeting place. 16-Six subjects were discussed they are (a) In the light of Gods will for this world the responsibilitiy of the church. (b) Church and the problems in economic and Industrial Sectors. (c) Church and problems in moral and social fields (d) Church and International problems. (e) Church and Christian education. (f) Cooperative ways of Christian Churches and their joint ventures.

17–In the first International meeting of Life and work at Stockholm, Sweeden in 1925, 600 members from 93 churches of 37 nations participated 18–In its message " follow me" the word of Jesus Christ was accepted by the meeting dedicating itself to the cross of Jesus, 19– It also decided to apply Gospel in all spheres of Industrial, social, political and international fields connected with human life. 20–They accepted the motto "Theory divides and service unites'. 21–They also agreed to practical christianity.

22–But experience taught them that different denominations due to their different faith and traition, custom and rituals can not forget their paternal churches in starting free discussion on those matters.

23–In 1937 at Oxford Life and word's Second International Council met 24-435 members from 120 Churches of 40 Countries participated. 25–It should be practical to unite missions on worship and work in the regional basis.

26– To show interest in the matters of exploited humans, in the differences between women and men, old and young. 27-To give more attention to

Health, House Construction, games and labourers 28–The church should participate in social experiments undergoing in this world. 29-The Church should be a good Samariton in reducing tensions, anger and mistakes done to others in regional, national and International fields. 30 – The church should encourage authoritative studies in problems of racial and Industrial fields. 31–It is the duty of the church to organise joint Studies prayer activities and union between different Churches 32–It is the aim of the church to prepare a society based on Holy Love. 33 – The sign of the living churches in the free work of Grace and Love. 34–A Government is based on worldly rules and regulations

35–But the church and governments are having seperate duties and Social responsibilities. 36 – In some matters church and Gevernment have to work together. 37–In any circumstances a faithful christian should obey the will of God in the Church and in the government. 38–Whether a government allows or not a church have to do worship, Speech advice and service. 39–The church should pray for and obey the government. 40–But it can disobey a government to protect the interest of the church and the law of God – 41- The church should participate with government works on welfare and justice of the Citizens. 42-Church should criticize the government severely for its breeches of the laws of God.

43-church is free to decide its principles of faith secret prayer, advice, constitution, and its members needs 44–It is free to decide the kind of education its members should be given, and to participate

in christian services, working in missionary activities to keep property and wealth. 45-The church is free to lead faithfuls to repentence, to pray for the anointation of the Holy ghost, to make unions and organisations, to work with society, Government and world organizations. 46-It is also free to prepare occations for women and men for worship, confession, service education etc. and to encourage every one to stay away from persecutions of all kinds 47-It is impossible to gain good health in mind and soul without christian gospel. 48-Gospel is essential for the removal of racial differences from the churches, to increase dependence between churches, to remove obstacles to relegious freedom, to teach members of the churches. 49-The benefits in becoming the members of the ecumenical church W.C.C. are to limit arms, to help those institutions which work for the peace through churches, to form an organization for ecumenical work and education.

50. To give divinity to nations, race, political ideologies and cultural peculiarities are declared idol worship. 51-The war is the result of sin and revelation of God for judgement. 52-To give opportunities to every individual to use and to increase his or her god given talents. 53-The meeting called on the persecuted evangelical church of Germany and expressed their faith as ours their God as our God, their baptism as our baptism, their christian witness have strengthened us in our faith.

54-Faith and Order movement and the life and work movements were

decided to be united to form an International Organization of churches. 55-A world body, similar to the League of Nations 56-Therefore Seven representatives from each were selected to Call the first World Council of Churches-meeting.

WORLD COUNCIL
OF CHURCHES

16 In 1933 at Bishope Thorpe near York in Briton, 10 leaders of various world Christian bodies met, to think about the Union of Life and Work organisation with Faith and Order Organisation into one world body. 2-Dr. Samuel Moe Kriya Kavert who was the General Secretary of the Federal Council of the churches of Christ in U. S. A. first sugested the name world council of churches. 3-In 1936 under the Presidentship of Archbishop William Temple a 35 member Committee was formed. 4-In this Committee were included the leaders of world Y. M. C. A, Y. W. C. A, I. M. E, World Fellowship organisations etc. 5-In 1937 at Hampstead near London they met to select a sub-Committee to study the union in detail. 6-They decided to have a 200 member common Assembly and 60 member central committee 7-The Faith and Order, and Life and Work will have 7 members each to form a constituent cammittee in the World Council of Churches. 8-They also decided to have an Ecumenical journal. 9-The previous work of Faith and Order, Life and Work will continue as usual. 10-The meeting decided to contact other world organisations to get support for this new world body.

11-The representation in the 60 member Central

Committee is decided to have 9 members from Briton, 18 from Europe, 9 from Eastern Orthodox churches, 6 from young churches (Asia), 6 from Africa and Australia, 12 from North America. 12-This meeting took place at Utrecht Holland in 1938 to decide the fundemental principals and responsibility of W. C. C. 13-The constitution of W. C. C, arrangements for the administration of the Council during the interim period. 14-The member churches should be autonomous 15 Those who accept our Lord Jesus Christ as God and Lord will be eligible to become members of W C C. 16-Utrecht meeting also selected Archbishop William Temple as its President, and Dr. William A Vessert Hooft as the General secretary and Dr. Mark Boygner as the chairman of the Central Committee. 17 W. C. C had already two offices working at London and NewYork. 18-This meeting decided to open another office at Geneva. 19-In 1939 the second Temporary committee met at Saint Germain to confirm the decisions taken at Thamparam Council meeting. 20-It also decided to inform Vatican about the formation of W C C and it also constituted an ecumenical refugees Commission.

21-In 1939 at Zeist in Holland another temporary committee meeting met to announce the willigness of 50 churches to be members of W. C. C 23-The first W C C meeting was decided to meet in U. S. A. 23- In the same year at Amsterdam world youth's meeting took place with 1300 delegates from 70 countries. 24-Due to the second

world war, the temporary committee was not able to meet in full strength. 25-But contacts with other churches were made possible through International christian press and Information service later called Eecumenical press service.

26-In 1945 at Geneva another temporary committee met to decide the first WCC meeting to be held at Amsterdam in 1948. 27-It also decided to start an Ecumenical Institute at Bossey in Switzerland with the financial help of Rockefeller. 28-Seperate departments for youth reorganisations and international matters were started. 29-The meeting also elected 5 presidents in the place of Late Archbishop William Temple 30 They were Archbishop of Upsala Erlingldem, Canterbury Archbishop Geoffery Francis Fisher, Thaitheeria Archbishop Germanos, Paster Mark Boygner, and J. R. Mott.

31-In 1947 a Commission for International matters was set up. 32-In its charter, it was shown that (a) to remind the christian responsibilities of the churches in world nations, commissions should be set up at each countries (b) Information about the Common matters of church relations should be gathered and should be given to member churches (c) To study international justice and problems in economical and social fields (d) Special groups and sub-committees should be set up to study and to do special duties and the help of experts should be arranged for them. (e) To arrange study conferences for different church leaders and government leaders. (f) To invite the attention of churches to

important christian problems and to give practical solutions to solve them-(g) To find out christian principles in direct relation with Nations and to declare them (g) To represent W C C and I M C in International organisations such as U. N. O (i) To dialogue with organisations having common interest in special aims as time and need requires.

32-This commission deals with U N O, disarmament, Human rights, relegions freedom, Social and economic studies, population explosion etc. 33-In 19,7 at Pennsylvania, U. S. A. another meeting of the temporary Committee met to revice the constitution of WCC and called for the rebirth of churches and witness of churches on their unity in Christ. 34-The relation between W. C. C, and IMC is not an interdependence but in association with each other. The meeting took four representatives from young churches.

AMSTERDAM 1948

17 The first World Council of churches meeting met at Amsterdam on 1918 with 270 priests and 81 laymen and women of 147 churches from 44 countries

2-There were also 100 youth representatives, 100 experts. 14 other representatives, 21 observers, 200 approved visitors to attend that meeting. 3-The meeting concluded that it is the presence and power of the Holy Ghost through out history, which sustains the life of the church. 4-The curse of the church is its conflicts in race, colour, differences in wealth individual differences between the churches. 5. Inspite of all these conflicts we are one. It is through Jesus that God Compromises

man with God and between man and man.6-The responsibility of revealing Jesus to the world is given to the church. 7-The church is devided, it is not capable of solving the problems in the life of man 8-It is incapable of seeing the work of God in history 9-It stands with vested interests in society and governments. 10-It encourages the western Capitalist domination through mission works.

11-To do faithfulness to Christ and to know the signs of gospel, the church should step in to the miriads of human activitice. 12-The laymen also got an important part to play in that.13-It is today and not tommorrow that the Church should work. 14-Due to Concentration of wealth and power, the world is in conflict 15-Man is entitled to get economical justice and equal opportunity in society. 16-Enchrochment in to the freedom of the Church, entrenchment of the rights of individuals, Slavery due to modern mechanisation, the obstacles in preaching and teaching the truth, bribery, troubles in the contemporary world, ect. should be remedied. 17-Communism as well as Capitalism were condemned. 18-The church should rejuvenate in itself, before it do it in the society. 19-The aim of the church is a responsible society.

20-Each individual got a right to decide his faith and principles, and have right to demonstrate his faith in worship and teachings. 21-Each individual got a right to live with others and to organise them for relegious purposes. 22-The council also decided over the life and work of women in the churches, the ch-

irstian approach to the Jews, the importance of laymen in the church. 23-It also discussed christian reorganisation and help between the churches 24-It accepted the altered constitution of W. C. C. 25-Christians finds each other through seeking the undevided god. 26 The council called on Governments and others in power to oppose cruelty, racial discrimination and Castism. 27-It also adviced faithfuls to stand with prisoners and refugees. 28-It also challenged all to show signs of removing sins, and union in the Holy ecumenical church and to defeat the armies of the devil.

29-The Roman Catholic church, Russian Orthodox church, Southern Baptist convention, Missouri synod of Luthran etc refused to become the members of the W. C. C.

30-The council also accepted seven points. (a) To continue the works of Life and work, Faith and Order as before, but they will work as a part of W C C. (b) To smoothen the common work of all churches. (c) The common effort of study groups should be made continous (d) To encourage unity in all member churches (e) To maintain contact with different churches and Church federation and other world ecumenical institutions (f) To call world meetings on particular subjects as it deem best, and to give power to them and to popularise their decisions (g) To give support to all Churches for their mission works.

31-A presidium with six presidents were elected from Methodist, Anglican, Reformed, Lutheran, Orthodox and Episcopal church representatives

32-Mr. John R. Mott was elected as Honarary President. 33-It elected a 90 member Central Committee. 34-Chichester Bishop George K. I. Bell was selected as the Moderator and Dr. W. A. Vissert Hooft was nominated as General Secretary of the Central Committee. 35-In 1951 when one of the presidents resigned Miss. Sara Chacko an Indian orthodox member was selected to the Presidium the first woman President of W C C.

36-In 1950 W C C Central Committee met at Toranto Canada and decided the signs of WCC as below. a) W C C is not a world Church-not a church beyond the Churches (b) It is a fellowship of all other churches that witness Jesus Christ as God and saviour according to the Holy Bible. (c) W C C is not doing any covenant of the union between the churches. Such kind of contracts can only be done by the concerned churches. But it can bring churches into close contact, and it encourages the after effects, studies and discussions of the church union (d) W C C did not define the doctrines of the churches (e) A church is not required to accept any particular doctrine of any church to become a member of the W C C. Their individual doctrines are not relative.

37-In 1950 Central Committee meeting accepted 8 more points. (a) The member churches believe that it is under the common faith that Christ is the head of the churches. They do work together in conversations Co-operation, Common aims etc. (b) W C C member churches believe Jesus as one according to New Testaments. (c) the

membership in the church of Christ is much broader than the membership in local church councils. so local churches are more desirous of close contact with W C C officials than with their own leaders. (d) The relation of other churches with universal church is a subject to be discussed by member churches, did not mean that each church should accept other churches as perfect (e) The member churches accept the elements in other churches. (f) The member churches together desires to learn what Lord Jesus in his name has given to them to witness to the world–(g) The member churches should accept the common principals among them, and to help each other when the needs come, and to keep away from non-brotherly and hostile activities. (h) The member churches desires to build the body of Christ and to revive the church life through relegious relations. thus to know and help each other.

38–In 1952 at Lund Sweeden, Faith and Order third world meeting assembled to declare that it is not through comparative ecclesiology that the union between the churches is achieved but through our approaching God Jesus closer 39–To study the differences between the churches and to know where they agree together. 40–There in no Christ without the church and there is no church without Christ. 41–Christ lives in the church and the church lives in the Christ. 42–This is the principle through which churches should try to achieve union with each other. 43–Though we can see differences in worships of churches. 44-We

can see union in preaching the Gospel, Baptism Eucharist etc. 45–That meeting also studied. Apostolic succession, Schisms, apostacy etc. 46–To study in detail the basic principles of different worships, rituals and sacraments. 47–To decide how much differences in worship can be tolerated in a union church, the World Council of Churches. 48–To study in detail the relation between the total sacrifice of Jesus Christ with the response of man to it through his worship and life. 49–They also advocated mutual Communion between the churches for the union of churches and defined what is meant by full communion, Intercommunion. Inter celebration. Open Communion. Mutual open Communion. Limited open communion. Closed communion. 50- Christians are called for mutual communion in prayer, worship, obedience, fellowship, service etc.

EVANSTON–1954

18 In 1954 at Evanston. Illinois U. S.A., 502 representatives from 132 Churches and altogether 2400 members participated in the second WCC meeting. 2–Christ the hope of the world was the main subject. devided into 6 sub divisions each under seperate President, Vice president and Secretary. 3–The sub divisions were (a) our unity in Christ and our division as churches (b) The mission of the church to those out side the church life. (c) A responsible Society with world vision (d) Christians fighting for a world community (e) A church amidst racial tensions (f) Christian laymen in their call of God (4) The Council reported eight Subjects as important. (a) We intend to be one

as the holy Ghost lead us. We should learn the biblical diversity behind the ecumenical truth and to practice it in our relation with neibour churches (b) we should hear together God speaking to us through the words of the Bible even in our division and to learn the diversity in our prayer books, preachings teachings etc. of our Christian traditions (c) with open heart we should analyse the diverse social and cultural backgrounds which influences our faith and priesthood and how the present state of history forces us to rethink the cause behind our divisions (d) We should talk truth in mutual love and to use it with those who are not agreeing with us. (e) We should learn anew the sign of one baptism, and to share our one Eucharist with others (f) We should approve each and every priesthood, who speak the compromising gospel as the way of Christ doing his salvific works. (g) We should witness together the gospel of Jesus who conquored our sins and divisions who make use of sinners as his servants. Our different witnesses are defective and fun to gentiles. The prayer of Jesus (John 17:21) should become ours in our daily life. (h) The measurement of our interest for union is the state of our prayer. If we are not preparing our self to receive the blessings of God. He won't give us union. 5- The Council called on the Churches to observe the prayer week (Jan. 18-25) for union, or anyother date suitable as the regional churches deem best 6-This should be our commen prayer aim 7-Orthodox church representatives opposed taking instances from church

life and experience as the only principles to decide all churches. 8-They also opposed the principles that Holy Ghost speaks only through the words of the Holy Bible, and not from any other source. 9-They also wanted the council to accept the decisions made by the ecumenical councils of the undevided churches of the first few centuries A. D. 10-This was opposed by many.

11-Church mission should be able to convert the society into the complete obedience to the church, so that they will be partakers of everlasting life. 12-We should await for Jesus Christ in our prayer and meditation 13-The church should free itself from isolation and introversion to face the world squarely in the face. 14-The preaching of the word should be closely related to the audiance life and should be problems solving. 15-We also like our Lord Jesus taking a human life with all its diversities, a life of fear, need, troubles and the expectation of man, is to be one with Christ. 16-Then only others will take the preachers seriously as one among them. 17-For mass evangelisation church should gather strength through enriching its life in the Holy Bible. 18-New mass medias should be used for evangelism ex: sunday school, confrences, News papers, Radio, Television etc. 19-The laymen should be trained to play an important part. 20-Students of priestshood should be given good training. 21-New techniques and approaches should be discovered to outsmart the new techniques developed by other relegions.

22-Family is very important, when social cha-

nges are concerned. 23-The Congregation should be the basis of society, state, its structure, duty etc. were also analysed well. 24-We are called to seek justice, freedom, peace, according to our ability and opportunity in the society. 25-Peace is the first part of christian values. 26-To accomplish peace Jesus should come and live in the heart of all men. 27-Man should pray for peace, to confess the faults against peace. 28-Man should work sincerely for love, fellowship and Co-operation in keeping good relation between men, societies and nations etc. 29-Man should work for good relation between God and man, between individuals and Nations. 30-Even the W C C is only a principal instrument in the hand of God to bring about lasting peace on this earth. 31-The church should encourage every Governments to pass adequate laws and regulations to keep permanent peace. 32-The good relation between society is kept by social justice, removing discrimination of all sorts and by ensuring freedom in all spheres of life.

33-Christians should oppose exploitation of man or society on any principles. 34-Christians should do everything possible through preaching, printing word, and other medias etc, against discrimination in all forms. 35-Laymen are as equal as to priests with respect to church. 36-It is laymen who links the gulf between church and the world. 37-It is laymen who brings works and worship together. 38-It is laymen who expressess the lordship of God both in word and work. 39-This is the laymens ministry

because they belong to the church. 39-Church needs those laymen who are educated and will spent most of their time and talents for the church activities. 40-It is they who are interested in the commentary of the gospel and in service and work. 41-Christian church is intended to replace the old with the new, through the salvific deed. 43-Every christian is destined to participate in this new creation of God. 42-He have to witness Jesus through his words and deeds where ever he works and lives. 44-This is the meaning of the call of the lay Christian in wordly life. 45-Each and every minute events are happening all around the world giving opportunities to all laymen and priests to participate in this Creation of New Heaven and New Earth.

46 – Therefore churches should give all sorts of help to laymen to play their role ever better in this new creation, which serve the church best. 47-It is only in the cross that this devided world with diversified humans can find unity. 48-Christians inspite of the peace they are enjoying, should work for the justice of others. 49-At Evanston 3 members were selected as honarary Presidents and 6 members as presidents. 50-They also selected 13 new members from the young churches to the Central Committee. 51-Methodist Bishop Sante Barbirie of Argentina was elected as the chairman of the central committee. 52-This Council also set up a department for the study of missionary work with I. M C. 53-"Jesus Christ the light of the world" was chosen as the main subject for the next W. C. C. meeting at New Delhi in 1961. 54- The Central Committee met

many times at Evanston U. S. A. in 1954, Davos in switzerland in 1955 Galyatato in Hungary in 1956, New Heaven in USA in 1957, Naiborg - Strand in 1958, Rodes in Greece in 1959, St. Andrews in Scotland etc. and prepared well for the on coming WCC meeting at New Delhi in 1961.

NEW DELHI 1961

19 In 1961 at New Delhi 577 representatives from 175 to 198 Churches, 105 advisors, 100 youth representatives, 59 invited friends, 45 observors, 120 guests etc. altogether 1006 members participated. 2–The meeting was devided into three sectors dealing with witness service and union. 3–Each section had two presidents and two Secretaries. 4-The work of God in non christian relegions in accordance with christian faiths are to be estimated, and their future consequences determined 5–Church is having limited knowledge of the wisdom, love and power given to other relegious people and non believers from God. 6–Changes due to the long conflict between Christian churches and other relegions are not well known to christian churches. 7–Christians should dialogue with non christians keeping in mind the fact that christians encounters non christians through Christ as well as through themselves. 8–The preachers should be tested by the gospel they are preaching. 9–The meeting analysed the part played by mass medias such as Radio, Television, Press, Dialogue etc. in the Missionary works.

10–The existence of the church is a must for a prosperous life of the world, when realised by the society including men and women. 11–Then only the Church will do mission

works more sincerly and effectively. 12–Christian witness should be connected with the societies need the countries desires and the human rights. 13–The priests and lay men should work hand in hand to fulfil the evangelisation of the world 14 The laymen should be given proper place in worships and rituals. 15-But this was opposed by the orthodox Churches because the resolution gave more importance to laity than to priesthood in the worship of God in the Churches. 16–By serving Lord and man, we are rejecting the path of violence, and accepting the Christ's salvific role. 17–In local congregations, local leadership should be encouraged for worship and service. 18-The church should prepare more opportunities based on justice and equal opportunities. 19– Laities are very important to church as priest are. 20–Laity should help theologians in learning the delemmas of man and woman. 21–In return the theologians should help the laity to see his mistakes in the light of Christian faiths.

22–The Council also decided that the unity of the churches is based on (a) baptism in the name of Jesus Christ. (b) to confess Jesus Christ as Lord and God (c) to keep Apostolic creed (d) to speak one gospel (e) to share one bread or eucharist (f) to participate in one prayer (g) to work unitedly (h) to share in the one common life. (i) We believe that through christian witness and fellowship all people come united in one perfect vowful Communion. 23-The Unity and oneness of the church is done by the work of Holy Ghost which brings all into perfect union. 24–Christ is the onlyway to Father.

25-The best service one can do is to witness Christ to others. 26-God is continuously speaking to us through various mediams ex. rituals, worship etc. 27-Church should work hard for peace, freedom and justice to olve contemprory problems. 28-Secular agencies can be used to serve the society and the world. 29-23 New Churches joined with W C C at New Delhi meeting, from these II Churches were from Africa, 3 from Pacific Island, 3 from Central South America, 2 pentecostal churches and orthodox churches of Russia, Poland, Bulgaria and Rumania. 31-Some members oppossed the membership of orthodox churches but when it was put for voting 383 votes favoured their entry against 36 Votes, 7 votes were invalid. 32-Roman Catholic church representatives attended the New Delhi meeting as observors for the first time. 33-World justice and peace were two new subjects discussed at New Delhi. 34-W C C which stands for world unity and I M C which stands for world evangelisation merged together at this council meeting.

35-J. H. Oldham became the honarary President of W C C and Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramse (Archbishop of Cantenbury). Sir Francis Ebiyam of Presbyterian church of Nigeria, Most Rev. Eyakovos, Archbishop of North and south America, Ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople, Rev. Dr. D.G Mosses, united church of North India and Pakistan, Rev. Dr. Martin Nimder, evangelicel church of Germany Mr. Charles Parlin. Methodist Church of U S A were selected to

Presium as Presidents. 36-New ideas in theology and in the study of Bible, confused christians around the world. 37-In 1963 the fourth world meeting of Faith and Order took place at Montreal, Canada with 130 representatives from churches. 38-They were devided into 5 groups to discuss five subjects.

A-Church with a God's design. (a) Christ, New creation, creation (b) Church work and establishment.

(c) Christ, church, churches (d) Church and the W C C.

B Holy Bible, tradition, traditions (a) The role of the Bible in forming traditions (b) Union of diversity in traditions (c) Christian traditions of cultural diversities.

C-Liberating works of Jesus. His church services. D-Worship and the oneness of christian churches. (a) Worship and man today (b) The recent traits of theology in baptism and Holy communion (c) Full-Communion, open-communion, Inter-communion.

E-The act of all growing in one place (a) Regional Church and W C C (b) The intervening of church in a devided society (c) Mission of men of God in each places.

39-In this Faith and Order meeting five Roman Catholic priests were attended as observers. 40-For the first time they gave more importance to anthropology than to theology, which is the essence of union in the church, as it stands for the whole world.

41-The membership of the Faith and Order Council was increased to 150 from 120 at Bristol, England in 1967. 42-Re-

peatedly ask where God is working in this world· 43-Take his incarnation seriously, 44- Interpret how Christ's salvific and Lordship is done in events of our time through words and deeds· 45-Christian witness is possible through our words and deeds. 46-For this we have to get out of our national boundaries and where the Lordship of Christ is not accepted to witness the good news.47-The Lordship of man over nature is grace from the God and that power should be used as a trust in responsibility with God· 48-Christians should fight against famine slavery, social injustice, racial discrimination, political dictorship etc. 49-There are many opertunities for christians to witness Christ in wherever they are working, in students associations, Workers organisations. women liberation, social or bussiness activities etc. 50-There are generation gaps, differences existing between youths and elders. 51- Youths and elders should unite for a joint action for mission. 52- In 1966 at Geneva a world meeting on church and society was called· 53-The gulf between haves and havenotes are increasing at great speed. 54-In 1968 at Zagorsk, U. S. S. R, Faith and Order council and Church and Society council met together. 55-At Beruit Lebenon a united ecumenical meeting of the above Councils again met. 56-W C C tried best to solve problems on the spot, as they arised in the memb r churches or between the churches 57-In 1962 central Committee met at Paris and decided to send W C C observors to the second Vatican Council. 58-The Central Committee met

also at NewYork in 1963, at Nigeria 1965, at Geneva 1966, at Crete 1967-to decide on many imporaant matters· 59-21 national christian councils came into close relation with W C C.

UPSALA- 1968

20 In 1968 at Upsala the fourth world meeting of W C C was called. 2- 704 representatives from 235 churches took part· 3-In this 11 were associated churches which are having less than 10,000 members· 4-They are not full members of the W C C. 5- We can see the work of Holy Ghost which make a new every thing· and also the work of the devil which destroyes everything it touches. 6-One priesthood acceptable to all churches of the world. 7-The Common declaration of the faith of the churches through Eucharists and Baptism· 8-The union of all christians in all places was the finding of the meeting. 9-Jesus recovered sonship of God for man through his sacrificial death on the cross· 10-It is through the body, word and sacraments of Christ that man finds his mission completed in the life of the church. 11-Church should turn to subjects like agriculture population control, unemployment, less jobs etc. to bring society and government to repentance and Confession. 12-W. C. C. agreed to the importance of co-operation with the world humanity, with Roman Catholic Church, non-relegious, organizations, Other religions, atheists etc. of people outside the W. C. C.

13-All churches should give a portion of their income for development projects. 14-Humanisation of modern technical life

should be a major duty of the church, whether it is in developed nations or in under developed nations. 15-The WCC joined with Roman Catholic Church, should persuade the governments to reduce their defence expenses and to use that sum for developments. 16-The WCC should work along with U. N. O. agencies 17-The meeting opposed use of nuclear weapons, Germs weapons, poisonous gas etc. during war. 18. It also adviced governments to observe them, to support researches in peace, to encourage peace, oriented educational projects, to protect people and organisations working in political fields. 19. They called to free minorities from the dictatorship of majorities to give educational and economical help to the down trodden people and to achieve economical justice and world order. 20-The Conflict between old and modern worships have to be studied and solutions found to solve them. 21. Through worship we enter into war with develish designs which in the name of nationality, regional interests racial war, oppression, starvation, illness, wealth, etc. attack man throwing him in despair, sin, ill-feelings and to bloody revolutions.

22-Christian worship is related to world culture converting a man in to a true Christian and a genuine representative of his culture. 23. The importance of preaching, baptism and Holy Comunion and the desirability in accepting new forms in doing them. One should have enough knowledge of the signs used in worship and rituals. 24- Youths should be appropriately represented in all walks of life such as schools

universities. politics, bussiness and family and they should be given voting rights in all of them.

25- Christians should express their unity in Christ by working in fellowship with people of other cast, relegion, race and age. 26-They should act as trustees in creating inventions, discovery, protection, developments and sharing resources etc. 27-The total expense of the Upsala WCC meeting was one million dollars and it used 20 tons of paper. 28 In the total membership of Upsala meeting, 9% were women delegates and 25% were laities. 29-Roman Catholic Church send 14 observors to it. 30 - Orthodox Churches send 140 members to it. 31-Peace and Justice Commission was instituted with WCC and Roman Catholic Church representatives. 31-A 24 member Council to manage the relation between WCC and Roman Catholic church was started with equal members from both.

32- Rev. Dr. W. A. Vissert Hooft was selected as Honarary president and Patriarch of Serbian Orthodox church H. H. German Bishop Johaness Lilje of Evangelioal Lutheran Church of Germany, Rev. Dr. D. T. Niles of Methodist Church, Cylon, Rev. Dr. Earnest A. Payin of Baptist union of Great Britain and Ireland, Rev. Dr. John Coventy Smith of united Presbyterian church U. S. A., Rt. Rev. Alfayus H Sulu of the church of the province of South Afirica were selected as presidents of of WCC. 33 - Dr. M. M. Thomas of Marthoma church, India, was selected as moderator of the central committee. 34. The Council also constituted Commission for inter-

Church Aid, Refugee and world service, Programme to cambat racism, commission on the churches participation in Development, Commission of the churches on International affairs. 35. Division of Ecumenical Action, unit on education and Renewal, etc. were new committees of WCC working on different fields. 36. World Councils for Christian Education started on 1907. joined with WCC in 1971 37- In the same year a department for the study of Bible also started as Bosse ecumenical Institute in Switzerland.

38- Between 1968-74 about 31 new churches and 8 Associated Churches joined with WCC. 39. 6 National Christians Councils came into communion with W C C during this period. 40- H. H. Pope Paul IV in 1969 and H. H. Russian Patriarch Pemen in 1973 and the Presiding Council of German Evangelical church etc visited WCC headquarters at Geneva.

41- WCC General Secretaries, Ugeen Curson Black and Philip Potter etc visited many member churches. 42- United working committ e of WCC and Roman Catholic church met in 1965 to increase its numbers from 14 to 24. 43- Once in every year this committee meets- 44 - A committee on society, Development and peace (SODE PAX) was formed- 45- Pontifical Commission on Justice and peace also was formed- 46- When WCC faced some financial troubles the churches of Germany and some member churches donated liberally to help WCC to stand on its legs.

47 In 1974 at Accra in Ghana the council assembled and decided that (a) Jesus Christ and res-

ponse of the different cultures. How we can experience Jesus in different cultures, interpretation and preaching him. (b) In Africa how we can witness Jesus, without alienating them from their cultures and society How we can explain faith and hope to them (c) To analyse the relation between historical philosophy of christian religion and present day expression of faith (d) Expression of hope in liturgy- How churches express faith and hope through their liturgies. (e) Witnessing Christ among circumstances of conflicts and war- (f) How to estimate the hope of a society of woman and man. Whether the churches give equal opportunities to women in its services as they give to men- (g) How to express hope through participating in the society. The church is called to join its faith and hope by the changes in social Circumstances and society. The church should become the hope of those who fight for peace and justice. (h) The hope of christianity should be converted to political participation. This is the prophetic service of the church. (i) How Christians can participate in a large scale in the many fields of Missions amidst the worlds many cultures and different political ideologies and diversified social environments. (j) Whether the christian's faith and life is enriched by the reflections of hope in our mind. 48-In 1972 at Utrecht Central committee met and made necessary alterations in the constitution of the W C C. 49-In 1972 Rev. Dr. Philip A Potter of Baptist church of West Indies was selected as the

general secretary of WCC, which was hither to occupied by Dr. W. A. Vissert Hooft (Netherland) from 1938–66 and Dr. Ugeen Carson Black (U. S. A) from 1968 to 1972.

NAIROBI – 1975

21 In 1975 at Nairobi, Kenya the fifth general assembly of W C C met with 747 voting members from 271 churches of 90 Countries. 2-There were also 90 observers, 60 guests, 120 advisors, 180 helpers, 250 officials, 130 fraternal delegates, 300 laities, 75 Youthes, 155 women, altogether 2500 people attended that meeting. 3-16 Roman Catholic church observors attended it. 4–Those who witness Christ are freeing themselves from the slavery to selfishness and worldly authorities and they took their crosses and follows Christ 5–Without witnessing Christ, conversion to christian faith is meaningless. 6– Today all societies are trying for equality with their culture. 7-Christians should witness Christ as a part of their cultures. 8–The Church should rise above wealth, religion, language, colour andnationality. 9–Church is a society bearing the marks of Christ. 10-Holy Ghost enables the church as a society witnessing Christ. 11–It is through liturgy and life that one should witness Christ. 12-Only through learning the burning desires and needs of others that one can learn what Christ is talking through our preaching. 13-The report of the assembly should be connected to the each and every churche's own culture, social, political, economical, backgrounds. 14- New liturgical orders, songs etc should be connected to the needs of

the present society. 15–Members should be encouraged to write them. 16– Church should order regular praying for those who suffer in the name of Christ. 17–To encourage the works of church to over come develish designs which prevent Eucharists. 18-Christians should be encouraged to participate in ecumenical studies, which helps witnessing Christ. 19–Mission theology and evangelization should be included in the curriculam. 20 Full organic unity, concilliar fellowship, eucharistic fellowship, concilliar unity etc should be encouraged.

21–In this world of changing cultures and customs churches should be aware of the changing life style and should accommodate them 22-The ecumenical church under full organic unity should shy away from identifying too much with any particular culture. 23– Otherwise all christians should identify only with one Universal church. W C C and not with any particular church. 24– The blind faithfulness to ones church and finding individual union with any church other than Jesus Christ is to be taken seriously 25–Critical and analytical study of other religions and ideas to be encouraged. 26–Differences in culture, race, cast, colour, age and sex etc prevents union between man and should be abolished. 27-Cooperation with other religious men on common interest, educational projects etc should be encouraged as they lead into more understanding between religions. 28- The church should stand for the right of man to get work, food, health, protection, self determination etc. 29- The theological

education of women, their equal participation in decision making should be encouraged. 30- The Churches which give priesthood to women should give equal opportunities and equal wages to them according to their ability. 31-All churches should be encouraged to give priesthood to women and to participate them in all church activities.

32- Conditions in favour of union between W C C and R C C.

(a) theologica dialogues between them (b) Bible printing in various languages and its distribution and using the same Bible by both. (c) Participation of both in Regional, National and International Councils (d) Publications from the secretariate for christian Unity and Development.

33- Conditions oppossing the union between W C C and R C C.

(a) It is very difficult to find ways to make churches one in witness and fellowship. (b) The R C C is constructed as a universal church which will not favour union with another world organisation. (c) Its faith is that the church of Christ is perfect only in them. (d) The international juridical recognition it enjoyes (e) Individual importance given by each church among W C C may prevent its full organic unity.

34-At present all the churches participating in W C C are a model of a structural ecumenical fellowship. 35-The WCC Assembly at Nairobi was attended by specially invited different relegious representatives such as a Hindu, a Buddhist, a Jew, a Muslim, a Sikh etc. for the first time in the history of W C C. 36-It is the aim of the W C C to lead its mem-

ber churches into a concilliar fellowship- 37-Six Presidents were elected to the Presidium of WCC, 38-They were (1) Miss Justice Anne Betta Jiagge (Gana, Evangelical presbyterian church) (2) Rev. Dr. J. Miquez Bonino (Argentina, Evangelical Methodist) (3) Metropolitan Nichodem (Russion Orthodox Church) (4) General Tahi Bonar Simattupang (Indonesia, Reformed church) (5) Upsala Archbishop Dr. Olof Sundby (Sweeden Lutheran church) (6) Miss Cynthia C Wedel (President of the American National council of churches). 39-Dr. W. A. Vissert Hooft was again selected as the Honarary President of W C C and Most Rev. Scott (Canada) was elected as Moderator of Central Committee. 40-In this Nairobi Assembly meeting 7 churches and 7 Associated churches became new members of the W C C.

HOW W C C WORKS

22 The world Council of churches has its head quarters in Geneva, Switzerland. 2-It is a fourstoried building, with 275 employees working from 8. 30 a. m to 5 p. m 3 The staff meet every week in its chapel for worship and daily for intercessions. 4-It also got an exhibition and conference hall, library, cafeteria and a bookshop 5 It was in 1964 that W C C shifted to this office building. 6-It is the duty of the General Secretary to co-ordinate the works of W C C and to give leadership to it. 7-It is the General secretary who executes the policies taken by W C C organisations and administrations. 8- The general assembly of WCC meet every seven years. 9-The membership of Central comm-

ittee is 134, it meets every year. 10– The members to Central Committee is selected by the General Assembly– 11- Executive Committee is selected by the Central Committee 12– It also nominate a number of commissions and working groups.

13– In addition to this 250 men and 75 men work regularly in implementing the councils programmes and ctivities. 14– WCC is not a church above churches. 15– It is a concilliar fellowship of churches. 16- The basis for the membership in WCC is the confession of the Lordship of Christ, acceptance of Biblical authority common witness and service, the worship of the Trinity and fellowship of the m mber churches. 17 Some member churches do not believe in Trinity.

18– There are three main departments in W C C. (A) Faith and witness. (b) Justice and Service. (c) Education and Renewal.

19. Faith and Witness. Programme Unit I is devided into five Sub-units. (a) Faith and Order (b) World Mission and Evangelism. (c) Church and Society. (d) Theological Education and dialogue (e) Dialogue with people of living faiths and ideologies.

20–Justice and service. programme unit II is devided into 5 subunits (a) Inter – church a d, Refugee and world service. 35 million Dollars are spend annually for this. (b Church participation in development The Ecumenical Development Fund and the Ecumenical Development co operative society etc work for the needy people. (c) Inter-national affairs do everything possible to maintain peace

among nations. (d) Programme to combat racism and a special fund supporting, organizations of racially dis-criminated people, 2.5 million Dollars were given as grants upto 1978. (e) The Christian Medical Commission. It helps church-related hospitals through SODEPAX The joint WCC vatican committee on Society, Development and Peace, to uplift the poor health conditions of the world population.

21 - Education and Renewal programme unit III. (a) Stimulate christian education, takes ecumenism to societies low levels and helps laymen to participate in church and society activities. (b) Renewal and congregational life helps the smallest unit of christian society as centers of christian worship, mission life and service and it also renew the churches. It stimulate women participation in the society and church life. It builds up contact with youths around the world to bring their concerns and challenges into the WCC programmes.

22–General Secretariate There are four subunits (a) The Communication Department do the public relation job. Press releases radio interviews, runs a monthly magazine, a monthly tape service, a weekly news service, quarterely periodicals, books photos, films and cassette recording to publicize the activities of W C C to the world. (b) Finance Department, Ecumenical Institute at Bossey near Geneva give training to sixty students for leadership training every year from october to February. (c) The Ecumenical Centre Library contains a remarkable collection of books and

papers in its own archieves. A NewYork office of the world council helps U. S member churches with study materials and informations.

23–BUDGET

W C C annual budget is around 50 million dollars From this 35 million dollars flows to help natural disaster victims all around the world for evangelistic activities, rural development schemes etc. 15 million dollars for W C C's own operation and programmes and central administration. 43% of 15 Million dollars is used for interchurch Aid Rufuees, World Service and commission on the churches participation in Development. The world Mission and Evangelism has over 40 affiliated councils and various missionary societies. W. C. C. member churches, their missions and aid agencies, foundations and secular organizations and Governments also helps Finance its Budget. There is no fixed membership fee; When compared with theBudgets of big churches of the world this 50 million dollars is only a very small percentage of their yearly spendings.

24–STAFF

The Staff of the WCC is selected without a fixed pattern. When an executive position becomes vacant member churches and central committee members are informed to submit their candidate's detail. Then keeping in mind a balanced denominational and geographical representation the selection is made in faith At present the staff comes from42 different countries and they work in programme, technical, administrativeand secretarial staff sections. Some visits member churches and hardly a country is left not visted

once a year. The staff at Geneva begin every week with a full service of worship, and a eucharistic liturgy of one of the member churches every month.

25. Money allocations to various sections.

Budget

1. 43% Justice anc Service
2. 16% Faith & witness
3. 10% Communication
4. 10% Administrative service
5. 9% Education and Renewal
6. 5% Bossey
7. 5% Gen. Secretariate and Gov Bodies
8. 1 % Library
9. 1% Reserves.

Justice and service

1) 34% Churches participation in development.
2) 28% Inter: Church Aid Refugees and world services programme and ECLOF
3) 14% Refugees
4) 12% Christian Medical Commission
5) 8%International Affairs
6) UnitIIjoint operation
7) 4% Programme to combat Racism

27-Faith and Witness

1) 33%Theological Education
2) 30% World Mission and Evangelism
3) 17% Faith and order
4) 12% Dialogue with people of Living Faiths and ideologies.
5) 8%Churches and society

28-Education and Renewal

1) 30% Education and Biblical studies.
2) 18% Renewal and Congregational Life.
3) 18% Women in church and Society.
4) 18% Youths
5) 16% Scholarships (education)

23 ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Keeping its lead as the state church of Rome, made splendid missionary works of its own to dominate all other Christian denominations put toge-

ther. 2. As the official Relegion of the Roman Empire its dictotorial moves were opposed by Eastern churches in the first Millennium and by Protestant churches in the second Millennium.

3–Roman Catholics developed a seperate theology based on the teachings of St. Agustine of Hippo (A.D. 354-430)-4. Without Consulting with eastern churches Roman Church added Filioque Clause to Son in addition to Father God.

5–They even established a Holy Roman Empire in A. D. 800 without consulting Eastern churches- 6. The use of unleavened bread in Eucharist by the Roman church was against tradition. 7–Thus the Great Schism occured between East and West in A. D. 1054.

8–To remedy these differences with Eastern churches and differences with protestant churches Roman Catholic church conducted many councils 9-Florence council met in 1439-42. A.P.V.C. was organized at London in 1857 for union of orthodox, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

10–Though this Council made many inroads for union, the declaration of Ad-Omnes Episcopos Angliac in 1864 and "No salvation and union outside Roman Catholic Church" policy of Pope Pius Xth hurled the union movement back to its former positions. 11–Pope Leo XIIIth through his Orientalium Dignitas 1891, praeclarae Gratulationis Ad Anglos 1895, Novena 1897 etc. shows Roman Church's desire for Christian union.

12–Pope Pius X 1903 accepted Unity Octave (Jan. 18–25 The eight day union prayer) of January. 13-This was

a courageous move for Christian unity. 14-Pope Benedict XV 1914 helped to found congregation for the Oriental churches, pontifical Institute of Oriental studies etc.

15–But Roman Catholic church refused to part take in the various councils meetings of world council of churches inspite of their repeated invitations. 16–Pope Pius XI 1922–39 in his Mortalium Animos expressed the desire for christian union- and established the study of Eastern churche's theology in Roman Semenaries and helped to found Benedictine Ashram at Amay in Belgium for christian union. 17–Pope pius XII in 1950 declared that St. Mary mother of Jesus Ascended to Heaven with her body. 18–Abbe Paul Ireeni Koltoorier's the Movement of Prayer, Fr. Max Metsgar's Una Sanota, for dialogue between Roman Catholics and other christian centres. Fr. Gastov Veygol's christian union efforts in U S A, Fr. George Jaward's efforts through church history and theology- Bishop Willy Brands works in Holland etc helped a lot for union move. 19–Fr. Eavs Conkars books on Church Union- Kanan G. Thils, Mauris Williain, Cardinal Biya, Hansking, Edward Duff, John Cortene Mure etc have written letters and books to help pave the way for Roman Catholic church to take constructive steps for the church union.

20–Thus in 1952 Roman church send official observeres to the council of faith and order at Lund. 21–They were selected by Roman Catholic Archbishop of Stockholm with the permission of Pope. 22–But in 1954 for the second council of

W C C at Evanston R C C did not send any official observers to attend that council. 23-Pope John XXIII in 1958, expressed his desire for christian union. 24-His first Boola Ad Petri Cathedram was for the growth of Ecumenical faith, healthy morale to up to date church discipline, and a call to seek and attain ecumenical union of all christian churches. 25 - In 1960 Pope declared another Boola Superno Dei Natu and formed a secretariate for ecumenical aims. 26-A Central preparatory commission (secretariate for promoting christian unity). Ten more seperate councils to deal with different subjects Press, Cinema and Radio etc. 27-He also helped to set up three secretariate for financial and administrative purposes and mass medias were used as christian publicity instruments, and for the unity of christians. 28-In 1960 The head of the Anglican church Cantenbury Archbishop Dr. Geoffery Francis Fisher met Pope John XXIII at Rome. -29 In 1961, North American Episcopal churche's Presiding Bishop Dr. A. Lichenburg and in the same year President of U. S. National Baptist Conventions Dr. J. H. Jackson etc met Pope at Rome to discuss the differences seperating each other and ways to remedy them. 30- As a result of these talks 5 Roman Catholic observers attended the 1961 W C C council at New Delhi.

31-In 1961 Second Vatican council started with 2540 Bishops, and 49 observers from 17 churches. 32-But in 1963 Pope John XXIII died before the end of the Second Vatican council. 33-Pope John Paul VI,

the next Pope allowed 13 Roman laymen auditors to attend Vatican council meeting for the first time in history. 34 - In 1964 Pope John Paul met Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, the 262nd in line with St. Andrew Apostle's throne, an event occured after 15 Centuries 35- Pope John was the first Pope to visit Jerusalem in history. 36-In 1964 Pope Instituted a secretariate to deal with non-christian relegions. 37-In the third cession of II Vatican council in 1964 a total of 2800 Bishops and 76 observers from 23 churches took part. 38-In this council, church, Holiness of the church the presence of the Holy Ghost Apostleship, Pope's infallibility supremacy of the Apostles and their successors etc were discussed.

39-Pope quoted Acts 4:32 in his address, appealed to work for total unity with one soul and mind. 40-The council passed a pastoral letter 'De Oecumenismo', common Diologue, action, worship the restoration of unity etc with and over whelming vote. 41-In 1967 Vatican published an Ecumenical directory, 42-Roman Catholic church started to treat other christian churches as seperated brotheren instead of heretics as they used to call previously. 43-All together 16 doctrinal documents were passed in II Vatican council four constitutions concerning church administration, Holy church, Revelations rituals, church in the modern world-9 decrees, Bishops and their Dioceses administration, Ecumenism, eastern christian churches, priests semenaries Asceticelife, Missionary works, laities, mass medias, doctrinal renewal, worldly problems

such as poverty, war, peace, wealth etc and their solutions renaisance in church constitution and administrations relegious freedom· Non christian relegions, christian education etc· 44–But it is quite strange that II Vatican council did not mention world council of churches and their presence in the world. 45-But they invited non catholic christian observers to their prayers at St. Pauls Basilica and also they were allowed to participate individually and also with Roman Catholics· 46 Popes infallibility is applicable to all bishops in collegiality· 47-But II Vatican didnot change Roman Catholic churche's pyramidical structure,and they claimed they are the only true church of God. 48–But they agreed to share church buildings with other non–christians, to participate in Bible study with others, and to publish books jointly with others. 49–In 1969 Poph Paul VI during his visit to Geneva. to attend International Labour office, also visited world council of churches head quarters at Geneva 50-In 1965 Vatican establisoed a secretariate for other faithless people Communist and Atheist. 51–Pope John Paul Ist died suddenly after a short period of reign (30 days) 52 His successor John Paul II became the first Polish Pope and second non Italian Pope to reign on the See of St. Peter Apostle. 5 In 1981 a muslim fanatic shot three times wounding Pope on three different parts, sereously wounding him.

24 The Common Declaration of Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Athenagoras I

Paul VI and Athenegoras I–7 Dec· 1965

1· Full of gratilude to God for the favour which is mercifully granted them in their brotherly meeting in those holy places where the mystery of our salvation was accomplished by the death and ressurection of the Lord Jesus and where the church was born by the out pouring of the Holy spirit. 2–Pope Paul VI and patriarch Athenagoras I have not lost sight of the intention which they held from then onwards, each for his part never to omit in the future any of those gestures inspired by charity which might contribute towards the fraternal relation ships thus initiated between the Roman Catholic church and the Orthodox church of Constantinople· 3-They believe that they are thus responding to the call of devine grace which today requires that the Roman Catholic church and the orthodox church as well as all christians, overcome their differences, so as to be once again "one" as the Lord Jesus asked of his Father for them· 4–Among the obstacles to be found in the way of the development of these brotherly relation ships of trust and esteem 5–There is the memory of these painful decisions, acts and incidents which led in 1054 to the sentence of excommunication delivered against Patriarch Michael Cerularius and two other persons by the legates of the Roman see led by Cardinal Humbert legater who were themselves in turn objects of a similar sentence on the side of the Patriarch and the synod of Constantinople·

6–One cannot pretend that these events were not what they were in that particularly troubled period of history. 7–But now that today a more

calm and equitable judgment has been brought to bear on them. 8–It is important to recognize the excesses with which they were tainted and which later lead to consequences which as far as we can judge went much further than their authors had intended or expected. 9-Their censures were aimed at the persons concerned and not the churches they were not meant to break ecclesiastical communion between the sees of Rome and constantinople.

10–This is why Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Athenagoras I with his synod certain that they are expressing the Common desire for justice and the unanimous sentiment of charity on the part of their faithful and remembering the command of the Lord "If you are offering your gift at ahe alter, and there remember that your brother has something against you, leave your gift before the alter and go first to be reconciled to your brother" (Mt 5:23-24) declare with one accord that. (a) They regret the offensive words, the reproaches without foundations and the reprehensible gestures which on both sides marked or accompanied the sad events of that period. (b) They also regret and wish to erase from the memory and midst of the church the sentences of excommunication which followed them, and whose memory has acted as an obstacle to a approchment in charity down to our own day and to consign them to oblivion: (c) Finally they deplore the troublesome precedents and the later events which under the influence of verious factors among them lack of understa-

nding and mutual hostility eventually led to the effective rupture of ecclesiastical communion. 12–This reciprocal act of justice and forgiveness as Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Athenegoras I with his synod are aware cannot suffice to put an end to the differences ancient or more recent which remain between the Roman Catholic church and the Orthodox church and which by the action of the Holy Spirit, will be overcome, thanks to the purification of hearts regret for historical errors and on effective determination to arrive at a common understanding and expression of the Apostolic faith and its demands.

13–In accomplishing this act, however they hope that it will be pleasing to God, who is prompt to pardon us when we forgive one another, and recognized by the whole christian world, but especially by the Roman Catholic church and the orthodox church together as the expression of a sincere mutual desire for reconciliation and as an invitation to pursue in a spirit of mutual trust esteem and charity, the dialogue which wlll lead them with the help of God to live once again for the greater good of souls and the coming of the kingdom of God in the full communion of faith or brotherly concord and of a sacramental life which existed between them throughout the first millinium of the life of the church.

25 THE JOINT DECLARATION OF CO-OPERATION

Paul VI and Archbishop Michael Ramsey

22 March 1966.

In the city of Rome, from which st. Augustine

was sent by St. Gregory to England and there founded the Cathedral see of Cantenbury, towards which the eyes of all Anglicans now turn as the centre af their christian communion.
2-His Holiness Pope Paul VI and His Grace Michael Ramsey, Archbishop of Cantenbury, representing the Anglican communion have met to exchange paternal greetings.
3-At the conclusion of their meeting they give thanks to Almighty God who by the action of his spirit has in these later years created a new atmosphere of christian fellowship between the Roman Catholic church and the churches of the Anglican Communion.

4-This encounter of 23rd march 1966 marks a new stage in the development of fraternal relations, based upon christian charity and sincere efforts to remove the causes of conflict and reestablish unity.

5-In willing obedience to the command of Christ who bade his disciples love one another, they declare that with his help, they wish to leave in the hands of the God of mercy all that in the past has been opposed to this precept of charity and that they make their own the mind of the Apostle which he expresses in these words "Forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before I press towards the mark for the prize of high calling of God in Christ Jesus" (phil 3:13-14).

6-They affirm their desire that all those christians who belong to these two Communions may be animated by these same sentiments of respect

and fraternal love and in order to help these develop to the full, they intend to inagurate between the Roman Catholic church and the whole Anglican Communion a serious dialogue which founded on the gospels and on the ancient Common traditions may lead to unity in truth for which Christ prayed.

7-The dialogue should include not only theological matters such as scripture tradition and liturgy but also matters of practical difficulty felt on either side 8-His Holiness the Pope and His Grace the Archbishop of Cantenbury are indeed aware that serious obstacles stand in the way of a restoration of Complete Communion of faith and sacramental life nevertheless they are of one mind in their determination to promote responsible contacts between their communions in all those spheres of church life where collaboration is likely to lead to greater understanding and a deeper charity and to strive in common to find solutions for all the great problems that face the church in the world of today.

9-Through such colloboration, by the grace of God the Father and in the light of the Holy Spirit may the prayer of our Lord Jesus Christ for unity among his disciples be brought nearer to fulfilment and with progress towards unity may there be a strengthening of peace in the world.
10-The peace that only he can grant who gives "the peace that passeth all understanding" together with the blessings of Almighty God Father Son and Holy Spirit that it may abide with all men for ever.

26 MEMBER CHURCHES. ASSOCIATE MEMBER CHURCHES AND ASSOCIATE COUNCILS OF THE W C C.
* Associate member church

Algeria

1 Protestant church of Algeria *

Argentina

2 United Evangelical Lutheran church *
3 Evangelical Methodist church of Argentina
4 Evangelical church of the River Plata
5 Disciples of Christ *

Australia

Australian Council of churches
6 Churches of Christ in Australia
7 The church of England in Australia
8 The Presbyterian church of Australia
9 The Uniting church in Australia

Austria

10 Old Catholic church of Austria ✓
11 Evangelical church of the Augsburg and Helvela confession. Ecumenical council of Austrian churches.

Bengladesh

12 Bangladesh Baptist Singha
13 The church of Bengladesh

Belgium

14 Protestant church of Belgium
15 Reformed church of Belgium

Bolivia

16 Evangelical Methodist church in Bolivia *

Botswana

Christian council of Botswana

Brazil

17 Episcopal church of Brazil
19 Evangelical church of Lutheran confession in Brazil
19 The Evangelical Pentecostal church "Brazil for Christ"
20 Methodist church of Brazil
21 The Latin American Reformed church

Bulgaria

22 Bulgarian Orthodox church

Burma

23 Burma Baptist Convention Burma council of churches
24 Church of the Province of Burma

Cameroon

25 Evangelical church of Cameroon
26 Presbyterian church of Cameroon
27 African Protestant church *
28 Presbyterian church in cameroon
29 Union of Baptist churches of cameroon

Canada

30 The Anglican church of Canada. Canadian council of churches
31 Christian church (Disciples of Christ)
32 Canadian yeearly meeting of the society of Friends
33 The Evangelical Lutheran church of Canada

34 The presbyterian church in Canada
35 The united church of canada

Central Africa

36 Church of the Province of Central Africa

Chile

37 Evangelical–Lutheran church in Chile
38 The Methodist church of Chile
39 Pentecostal church of Chile
40 Pentecostal Mission church

China

41 China Baptist council
42 Church of Christ in China
43 Anglican church in China
44 Northern China Union of congregational churches

Congo

45 Evangelical church of the Congo

Cook Islands

46 Cook Islands christian church

Costa Riea

47 Evangelical Methodist church of Costa Rica *

Cuba

48 Methodist church in Cuba *
49 Presbyterian–Reformed Church in Cuba

Cyprus

50 Church of Cyprus

Czechoslovakia

51 Evangelical church of Czech Brethren.
52 Czechoslovak Hussite church

53 Orthodox church of Czechoslovakia Ecumenical council of churches in the Czech Socialist Republic
54 Reformed christian church in Slovakia
55 Silesian Evangelical church of the Augsburg confession.
56 Slovak Evangelical church of the Augsburg conf in the C S S R.

Benin (Dahomey)

57 The Protestant Methodist church in Benin–Togo

Denmark

58 The Baptist union of Denmark Ecumenical council of Denmark.
59 The church of Denmark.

East–Africa

60 Presbyterian Church of East Africa.

Egypt

61 Coptic Orthodox church.
62 Evangelical churches. The Synod of the Nile.
63 Greek-Orthodox Patriarchate of Alexandria.

Equatorial Guines

64 Evangelical church of Equatorial Guinea*

Ethiopia

65 Ethiopia orthodox church

Fiji

66 Methodist church in Fiji.

Finland

67 Ecumenical council of Finland.
68 Evangelical Lutheran church of Finland.

France

69 Evangelical church of the Augsburg confession of Apsace Lorraine.
70 Evangelical Lutheran church of France.
71 Reformed church of Alsace and Lorraine.
72 Reformed church of France.

Gabonese Republic

73 Evangelical church of Gabon.

Federal Republic of Germany

Council of christian churches in Germany (FRG)
74 Moravian church.
75 Evangelical church in Germany.
76 Evangelische-Landerische in Baden.
77 ,, Lutherische Kirche in Bayern.
78 ,, Kirche in Berlin Brandenburg.
79 ,, Lukerische Landes Kirche in Braunschweig
80 ,, Lutheresche-Lander Kirche Hannovers
81 ,, Kirche in Kessen und Nassau.
82 ,, Kirch von Kirhcssen Waldeek
83 ,, Reformieste Kirche in Nord west duet Schland.
84 ,, Lutherische Kirche in Oldenburg.
85 ,, Kirche in Rheinland.
86 ,, Lutherische Lander Kirche Schaumburg Lippe.
87 ,, Kirche von West falen.
88 ,, Landes Kirche in wurttenburg.
89 Bremische Evangelische kirche

90 Lippische Landes kirche
91 Nordelbische Evangelische Lutherische Kirche.
92 Verenight Protestantisch Evangelisch - christiche Kirche der Pfalz
93 Catholic Diocese of the old Catholics in Germany ✓
94 Mennonite church German Democratic Republic
95 Federation of the Evangelical churches in the GDR Council of christian churches G D R Bund der Evangelischen kirchen in der Deutschen. Demokratischen Republic
96 Evangelische Lander Kirche Auhalts.
97 Evangelische Kerche in Berlin Brandenburg.
98 ,, Kirche des Gorlitzer Kirchangebectes
99 ,, Landeskirche Greif swald.
100 ,, Lutheresche Landes Kirch Meeklenburg
101 ,, Kirche der kerchen provinz sachsen.
102 ,, Lutherische Landeskerche Sachsens.
103 ,, Evangelische Lutherische kirche in [Thuringen
104 Moravian church
105 Federation of the old Catholic church in the GDR ✓

Ghana

106 Evangelical Presbyterian church.
107 The Methodist church Ghana.
108 Presbyterian church of Ghana.
The christian council of Ghana.

Greece

109 Church of Greece
110 Greck Evangelical church.

Hongkong

111 The Church of Christ in China.
The Hongkong Council.
Hongkong christian council.

Hungary

Ecumenical Council in Hungary.
112 Baptist church in Hungary.
113 Lutheran church in Hungary.
114 Reformed church in Hungary.

Iceland

115 Evangelical Lutheran church of Iceland.

India

116 Bengal, Orissa, Bihar Baptist convention.
117 Church of North India.
118 Church of South India.
119 Mar Thoma Syrian church of Malabar.
120 The Orthodox Syrian church (Catholicate of the East)
121 The Samavesam of Telugu Baptist churches.
122 United Evangelical Lutheran churches in India.
National Christian Council of India

Indonesia

123 The church of Nias
124 Christian Protestant church in Indonesia.
Council of churches in Indonesia.
125 Karo Batak Protestant church.
126 Christian churches of Java.
127 Kalimantan Evangelical church.

128 Indonesian christian church.
129 Evangelical christian church in west Irian.
130 Christian church of East Java.
131 Pasundan christian church.
132 Protestant christian church in Bali
133 Simalungun Protestant christian church.
134 Christian church in Mid Sulawesi.
135 Christian Evangelical church in Minahasa.
136 Evangelical church of sangis Talaud.
137 Protestant Evangelical church in Timer.
138 Protestant Church is Indonesia.
139 Protestant Church of the Moluecas.
140 Toraja Church
141 Protestant Christian Batak church
142 The Indonesian Christian church *
143 Punguan Kristen Batak

Iran

144 Apostolic Catholic Assyrian church of the east
145 Synod of the Evangelical church of Iran

Italy

146 Evangelical Methodist church of Italy
147 Waldensian church
148 Evangelical Baptist union of Italy

Jamaica

149 The Moravian church in Jamaica
150 The united church of Jamaies and Grand Cayman

Japan

151 Japanese Orthodox Church

152 The Korean Christian church in Japan *
153 The United church of Christ in Japan
154 Anglican Episcopal Church in Japan
The National Christian Council of Japan

Jerusalem

155. Episcopal church in Jerusalem and the Middle East
156. Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem

Kenya

157 African Christian church of schools
158 African church of the Holy Spirit
159 African Israel church Nineveh
160 Church of the province of Kenya
161 The Methodist church in Kenya

Korea

162 The Korean Methodist church
163 The Presbyterian church in the Republic of Korea
164 The Presbyterian church of Korea

Lebanon

165 Armenian Apostolic church
166 Union of the Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East

Lesotho

167 Lesotho Evangelical church

Liberia

168 Lutheran church in Liberia
169 Presbytery of Liberia *

Madagascas

170 Church of Jesus Christ in madagasear
171 Malagasy Lutheran church

Malaysia

Council of churches in Malaysia
172 The Methodist church in Malaysia
173 Protestant church in Sabah

Mauritius

174 Church of the Province of the Indian ocean

Mexico

175 Methodist church of Mexico

Netherlands

176 General Mennonite society council of churches in the Netherlands
177 Evangelical Lutheran church
178 The Reformed churches in the Netherlands
179 Nethelands Reformed church
180 Old Catholic Church of the Netherlands
181 Remonstrant Brotherhood

Netherlands Antilles

182 United Protestant church *

NewCaledonia

183 Evangelical church in New Caledonia and the Loyalty Isles

New Hebrides

184 Presbyterian church of the New Hebrides.

Newzealand

185 Associated churches of Christ in Newzealand
186 The Baptist-Union of Newzealand

187 Church of the province of Newzealand
188 The Methodist church of Newzealand
189 The Presbyterian church of Newzealand
National Council of churches in Newzealand

Nigeria

190 The church of the Lord Aladura
191 Methodist church, Nigeria
192 Nigerian Baptist convention
193 The Presbyterian church of Nigeria

Norway

194 Church of Norway

Pakistan

195 The church of Pakistan
196 United Presbyterian church of Pakistan

Papua New Guinea

197 The united church in Papau New Guinea and the Solomen Islands

Peru

198 Iglesia Metodista del Peru *

Philippines

199 The Evangelical Methodist church in the Philippines
200 Philippine Independent Church
201 United Church of Christ in the Philippines

Poland

202 Autocephalic Orthodox church in poland
203 Evangelical church of the Augsburg Confession in Poland
204 Polish Catholic Church in Poland

205 Old Catholic Mariavite church in Poland.
Polish Ecumenical Council

Portugal

206 Evangelical Presbyterian church of portugal *
207 Lusitanian Catholic Apostolic Evangelical church *

Rhodesia

208 Christian Council of Rhodesia

Romania

209 Evangelical church of the Augsburg Confession
210 Romanian Orthodox Church
211 Reformed Church of Romania
212 Evangelical Synodal presbyterial church of the Augsburg Confession in the socialist Republic of Romania

Samoa

213 The Congregational Christian church in Samoa
214 Methodist church of Samoa *

Sierraleone

215 The Methodist church Sierraleone

Singapore

216 The Methodist church in Singapore *
National Council of churches of singapore

Solomon Islands

217 Churches of Melanesia

South Africa

218 The Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa
219 Church of the Province of South Africa
220 Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa
221 The Methodist Church of South Afica
222 Moravian Church in South Africa
223 The Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa
224 The United Congregational Church of Southern Africa. The south African council of churches.
225 Spanish Reformed Episcopal Church.
225 Spanish Evangelical Church.

SriLanka

227 The church of Cylon.
228 Methodist Church National Christian Council of SriLanka.

Sudan

229 Episcopal church of the Sudan.
230 The Presbyterian church in the Sudan. *

Surinam

231 Moravian church in Surinam.

Sweden

232 Church of Sweden. Swedish Ecumenical Council

Switzerland

233 Old Catholic church of Switzerland. ✓
234 Schweizerischer Evangelischer Kirchenbund
235 Swiss Protestant church Federation

Syria

236 The National Evangelical Synod of Syria and Lebanon.
237 Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East.
238 Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East

Tahite

239 Evangelical church of French Polynesia.

Tanzania

240 Church of province of Tanzania.
241 Evangelical Lutheran church in Tanzania.

Thailand

242 The church of Christ in Thailand

Togo

243 Evangelical church of Togo

Tongo

244 Free Wesleyan church of Tongo

Trinidad

245 The Presbyterian church in Trinidad and Grenada

Turkey

246 Ecumenical Patriarchate of constantinople

Uganda

247 The church of Uganda Rwanda and Burundi.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republic

248 Estonian Evangelical Lutheran church.

249 Armenian Apostolic church.

250 Georgian Orthodox church David V

251 Evangelical Lutheran church Latvia.

252 Russian Orthodox church.

253 The union of Evangelical christian Baptist of USSR.

United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland

British council of churches

England

254 The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland

255 Church of Christ in Great Britain and Ireland

256 The church of England

257 The Methodist church.

258 The Moravian Church

259 The Salvation Army.

260 The United Reformed church in England and wales.

Ireland

261 The church of Ireland.

262 The Methodist church of Ireland:

263 The Presbyterian church in Ireland

Scotland

264 The church of Scotland.

265 The Congregational Union of Scotland.

266 Episcopal Church in Scotland.

267 United Free Church of Scotland.

Wales

268 The Church in Wales

269 The Presbyterian Church of Wales

270 Union of Welsh Independents

United States of America

271 African Methodist Episcopal Church

272 African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

273 American Baptist Churches in the **U. S. A.**

274 American Lutheran church

275 The Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of New York and All North America

276 Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

277 Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

278 Church of the Brethren

279 The Episcopal Church

280 Hungarian Reformed church in America

281 International Evangelical church

282 Lutheran church in America

283 Moravian church in America (Northern Province)

284 Moravian church in America (Southern Province)

285 National Baptist convention of America,

286 National Baptist convention of U. S. A. Inc, National Council of the churches of Christ in the U. S. A.
287 National Council of Community Churches
288 The Orthodox church in America
289 Polish National catholic church of America
290 Presbyterian church in the United States
291 Progressive National Baptist convention
292 Reformed church in America
293 Relegious Society of Friends, Friends General Conference, Friends United Meeting
294 United church of Christ
295 The United Methodist church
296 The United Presbyterion Church in the United States of America

Uruguay

297 The Evangelical Methodist church in Uruguay

West Africa

298 The Church of the Province of West Africa

West Indies

299 The Church in the Province of the West Indies.
300 The Methodist church in the Caribbean and the Americas
301 Moravian church, Eastern West Indies Province.

Yugoslavia

Ecumenical Council of churches in Yugoslavia

302 The Reformed church In Yugoslavia
303 Serbian Orthodox Church
304 Slovak Evangelical church of the Augsburg confession in Yugoslavia

Zaire, Republic of

305 Church of Christ in Zaire community of Disciples.
306 Church of christ in Zaire community the light.
307 Church of Christ in Zaire Mennonite community in Zaire
308 Church of Christ in Zaire *
309 Church of Christ on Earth by the prophet Simon kimbangu
310 Evangelical church of Zaire
311 Presbyterian church in Zaire

Zambia

312 United church of Zambia

Other Churches

313 Estonian Evangelical Lutheran church
314 Latvian Evangelical Latheran church (in Exile)

27 Roman Catholic Churches of the World

1 Roman catholic church in the Arab Regions, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon & Syria.
2 Roman Catholic church in North Africa Upper Volta Niger, Mali, senegal and chad
3 Roman Catholic church in Ethiopia and the Arab Regions

4 Roman Catholic church in the Republic of Guinea Bissau, in Sinegal and Mauritania in Liberea, Siarraleone and hambia
5 Roman Catholic church of Benin Ghana, Ivory Coast and Togo
6 Roman Catholic church of Nigeria
7 Roman Catholic church in Cameroon
8 ,, ,, in the central African Empire
9 ,, ,, in Congo – Brazzavilla, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea–
10 Roman Catholic church in Angola and SaoTome
11 Roman Catholic church in Zaire Rwarda and Burundi
12 ,, ,, of Kenya, Tanzania of Uganda
13 ,, ,, in Madagascar Mozanbique Malawi and Zambia
14 ,, ,, Namibia and zimbabwe
15 ,, ,, in South Africa, Botswana Lesotho and swaziland
16 ,, ,, in Iran, Iraq and other Gulf states
17 ,, ,, in Turkey, Greece and cyprus
18 ,, ,, in Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Albania
19 ,, ,, Italy
20 ,, ,, in Austria and Malta
21 ,, ,, in France and switzerland
22 ,, ,, in spain and portugal

23 ,, ,, in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
24 ,, ,, in Ireland
25 ,, ,, in Great Britain
26 ,, ,, in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland
27 ,, ,, in G D R and F D R
28 ,, ,, in Czechoslavakia, Hungary and Poland
29 ,, ,, in U S S R
30 ,, ,, in Peoples Republic of China & Hongkong
31 ,, ,, in Japan, Korea and Taiwan
32 ,, ,, in Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam and Thailand
33 ,, ,, Bangladesh and Barma
34 ,, ,, in Pakistan
35 ,, ,, in India (Latin, Syrian, (Zero–Malabar and Zero Malankara)
36 ,, ,, in Sri Lanka & Islands in Indian ocean
37 ,, ,, Philippines
38 ,, ,, Malaysia and Singapore
39 ,, ,, Indonesia
40 ,, ,, in Australia and Newzealand
41 ,, ,, in Pacefic Islands (Papua, New-Guinea, Solomon Islands and the Pacific)

42 ,, ,, Uruguay
43 ,, ,, in Paraguay
44 ,, ,, in Argentina
45 ,, ,, in Brazil
46 ,, ,, in Chile
47 ,, ,, in Peru
48 ,, ,, in Bolivia
49 ,, ,, in Colombia, Equador, Venezuala Surinam and Guyana
50 ,, ,, in Cuba, Dominican, Puerto Rico Jamaica, Bahamas, Trinidad, Tobago and Barbados
51 ,, ,, Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, Elsalvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicarogua and Panama
52 ,, ,, in United States
53 ,, ,, in Canada.

28 ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP OF THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD – (1978)

	World
Roman Catholics	566,686,800
Eastern Orthodox	72,815,000
Protestant	344,119,100
Jewish	15,032,378
Muslim	576,160,200

	235,550
Zoroastrian	55,156,000
Shinto	31,116,100
Taoist	174,189200
Confucian	260,685,550
Buddhist	577,897,450
Hindu	

Out of the 4123957000 people of the world about 35% do not profess a religious faith.

It is the duty of man to convert atheist in to God fearing people, otherwise the world will turn into Hell. The law abiding, disciplined orderely life is heavenly. The nature exist so because it obeys the natural laws. Sun, stars and Moon etc moves on an orderly direction, speed etc: Even the different elements, compounds energy etc are obeying the law. Everything in this world is born lives and dies according to a law. This law is not accidental, It is masterminded by God, the Omnicient, Omnipotent, Omnipresent. Bible gives God many a name as the knowledge of man increased about the law of God. The name of God also changed. El, Elohi, Elyom, Yehweh, Jesus Christ, Holy Ghost, Father God, Mother God, Son God, Daughter God, USTARWES etc are a few among them.

The different relegions of the world, though look different, and seem worshipping different Gods. They all worship the creator, sustainer and destroyer of this Universe. They all try to learn the secrets of this God, and to pleace Him they

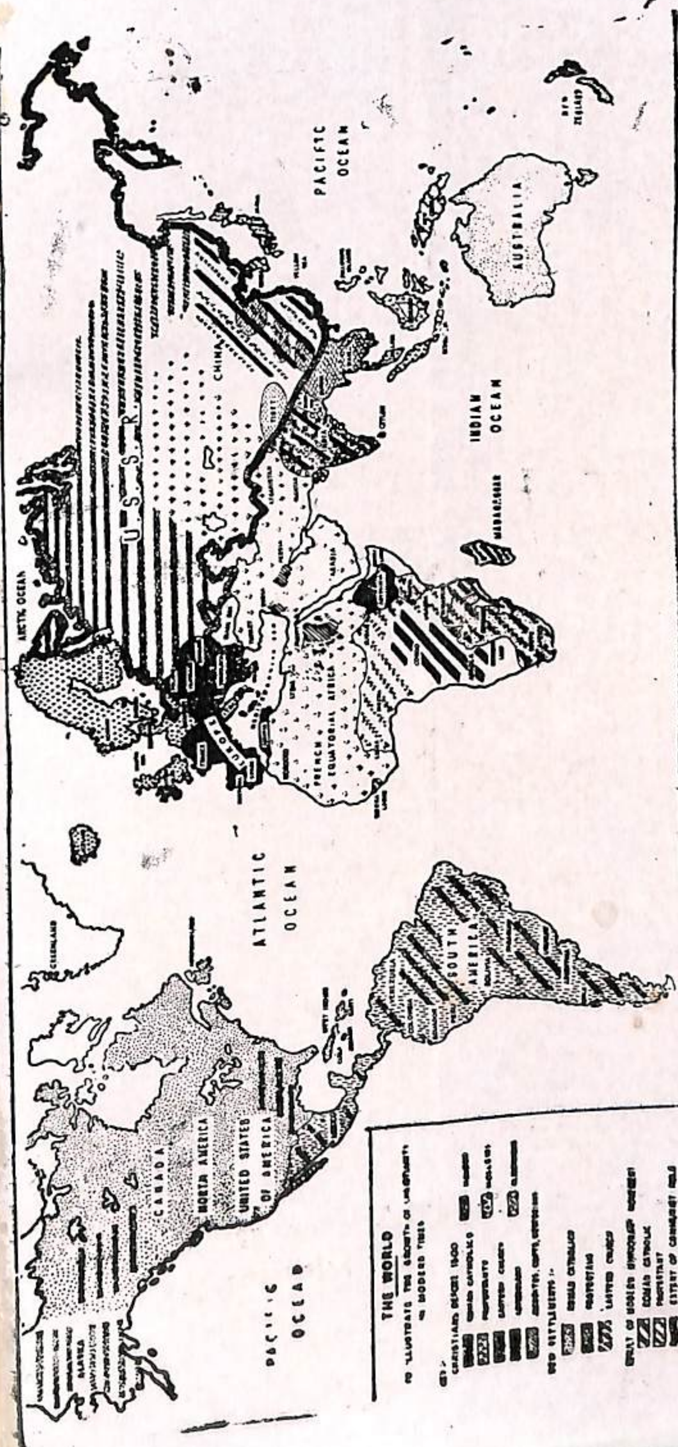
praise Him. Offer him sacrifices. propogate the latest revelations of God's secret to the world– Agriculture. Bussiness. Industry. technology. Education. administration, Politices. culture. Social Science. relegions. services etc are all means to know God-obey God thus to safe guard mans life to peace. prosperity. love. justice. truth and progress.

Each relegion claim themselves to be perfect far better than the other–sometimes they may have some salient features over the other in certain fields. while each other will excell the rest in a different field.

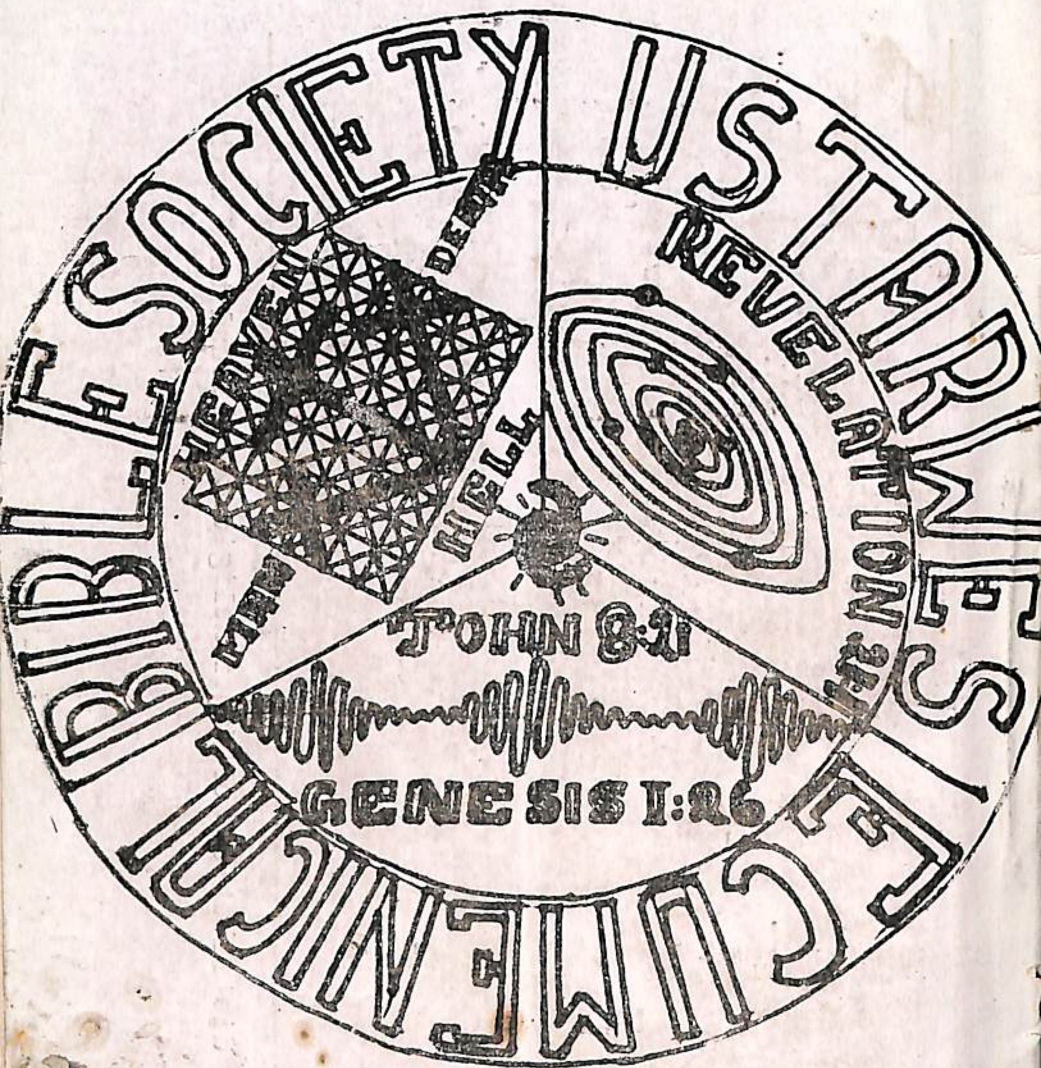
Holy Bible Part II (USTARWES) as it represent all relegions of the world with all their salient features in one God "we are that God we are." is the only one true God of this Universe. As John 1:1 explains Jesus Christ is Logos. the word of God the word of All relegious. the Universe. God Himself.

Amen.

Thomas Anodil Varughese
Ebenezer Bunglow
Puthencavu P. O.
Chengannur
Kerala, India



The different distribution of Major Religions allround the Earth



Holy Bible Part II is Printed, Published and distributed by
USTARWES ECUMENICAL BIBLE SOCIETY *(India)*

Book No. 61· World Council of churches and the union of all relegions.